Blair County Whig.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

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DIRECTORY

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE WHIG.

List of Post Offices in Blair County.

Post Office.	*Post Master.*
Altoona,	G. W. Patton.
Antestown,	B. F. Bell.
Arch Spring,	I. C. Caldwell.
Canoe Creek.	D. W. Brown.
Duncansville,	Mrs. McCabe.
East Freedom,	John B. Kephart.
Fostoria,	A. B. Myers.
Frankstown,	H. P. Kephart.
Hollidaysburgh,	James Bingham.
Martinsburgh,	J. G. Herbst.
Newry,	Landon Reeve.
Olivia,	S. B. Ewing.
Sabbath Rest,	W. F. Sellers.
Sarah,	Paul Mauk.
Sinking Valley,	D. P. Tussey.
Spang's Mills,	R. Todd.
Springfield Furnace,	A. McAllister.
Tipton,	W. P. Dysart.
Tyrone,	Harriet M. Stewart.
Williamsburgh,	W. J. Spencer.
Yellow Springs,	J. M. Kinkead.

UNITED STATES OFFICERS.

	Salary.
Abraham Lincoln, of Ill., President,	$25,000
Hannibal Hamlin, of Me., V. President,	8,000

THE CABINET.

W. H. Seward, of N. Y., Sec. of State,	8,000
S. P. Chase, of Ohio, Sec. of Treasury,	8,000
C. B. Smith, of Ind., Sec. of Interior,	8,000
Gideon Welles, of Conn., Sec. of Navy,	8,000
Simon Cameron, of Penn., Sec. of War,	8,000
Edward Bates, of Missouri, Att'y Gen.,	8,000
Montg'y Blair, of Md., P. M. General,	8,000

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Roger B. Taney, of Md., Chief Justice,			6,500
J M Wayne, of Ga., Associate Justice,			6,000
John Catron, of Tenn.,	"	"	6,000
J. A. Campbell, of Ala.,	"	"	6,000
Samuel Nelson, N. Y.,	"	"	6,000
R. C. Grier, of Penn.,	"	"	6,000
Nathan Clifford, Me.,	"	"	6,000

Two vacancies.

Court meets the first Monday in December at Washington.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor. A. G. Curtin, of Centre county.
Secretary of the Commonwealth, Eli Slifer.
Attorney General, W. A. Meredith, of Philad.
Adjutant General. E. M. Biddle.
Auditor Gen'l, Thomas E. Cochran, York Co.
Surveyor General, Wm. H. Keim, Berks Co.
State Treasurer, H. D. Moore, Philadelphia.
Supt. of Common Schools, Thos. H. Burrows.

THE JUDICIARY.

Chief Justice, Walter H. Lowrie.
Associate Justices, George W Woodward, James Thompson, William Strong, John M. Read.

UNITED STATES SENATORS FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

Hon. Edgar Cowan, of Westmoreland Co.
Hon. David Wilmot, of Bradford Co.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM BLAIR COUNTY.

Hon. S S. Blair, Member of House of Rep's.
Lewis W. Hall, member of the State Senate.
Thaddeus Banks, member of State Legislature.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

JUDICIARY.

President Judge, Hon. Geo. Taylor, (of Huntingdon county.)
Associates, Samuel Dean and Adam Moses.
A. S. Morrow, Prothonotary.
Samuel McCamant, Sheriff.
H. A. Caldwell, Register and Recorder.
Benj. L. Hewit, District Attorney.
Geo. L. Cowen, Geo. Koon, and James M. Kinkead, County Commissioners.
H. A. Caldwell, Clerk to Commissioners.
John McKeage, Treasurer.
Peter Good, William Burley, and David Aurandt, Directors of Poor.
John Penn Jones, Poor House Treasurer.
Edward McGraw, jr, Steward of Poor House.
Benj. Rough, Mercantile Appraiser.
Joseph Hewit, Robert Messimer, and L. L. Moore, Auditors.
James L. Gwin, County Surveyor.
James A. Freeman, Coroner.
John Mitchell, Supt. of Common Schools.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

John Gorley and Geo. B. Bowers, Justices of the Peace.
William Jack, Burgess
Wm. Johnston, John C. West, John McClure, David K. Ramey, A. Vowinkle and Wm. G. Murray, Town Council.
Williams, Clerk to Town Council.
Borough Treasurer.
...h Master.
...ble.
John Cresswoll, Thad.
, and Thomas McFar-
...3.
...er of School Board.

...ARS.

...NES.

...p. Tr. West.
...il Tr. East.
...il Tr. West.

...t.

THE WHIG.

HOLLIDAYSBURG.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1861.

THE EVACUATION OF BOSTON BY THE BRITISH ARMY.

"Daily preparations were now made by the enemy for departure. By proclamation the inhabitants were ordered to deliver up all linen and woolen goods, and all other goods, that in possession of the rebels, would aid them in carrying on the war. Crean Bush, a New York tory, was authorized to take possession of such goods and put them on board of two of the transports. Under cover of his commission, he and his myrmidons broke open stores and stripped them of their contents. Marauding gangs from the fleet and army followed their example, and extended their depredations to private houses. On the 14th of March, (1776) Howe, in a general order declared, that the first soldier caught plundering should be hanged on the spot; still on the 16th, houses were broken open, goods destroyed, and furniture defaced by the troops. Some of the furniture it is true belonged to the officers, and was destroyed because they could neither sell it nor carry it away."

* * * * * * * * * *

"For some days the embarkation of the troops was delayed by adverse winds. Washington who was imperfectly informed of affairs in Boston, feared that the movements there might be a feint, determined to bring things to a crisis, he detached a force to Nook's Hill, on Saturday the 16th, which threw up a breast-work in the night, regardless of the cannonading of the enemy. This commanded Boston Neck, and the South part of the town, and a deserter brought a false report to the British, that a general assault was intended."

"The embarkation, so long delayed, began with hurry and confusion at 4 o'clock, in the morning. The harbor of Boston, soon presented a striking and tumultuous scene. There were seventy-eight ships and transports casting loose for sea, and eleven or twelve thousand men, soldiers, sailors, and refugees, hurrying to embark; many, especially of the latter, with their families and personal effects. The refugees in fact, labored under greater disadvantages than the king's troops, being obliged to man their own vessels, as sufficient seamen could not be spared from the king's transports. Speaking of those 'who had taken upon themselves the style and title of government men' in Boston, and acted an unfriendly part in this great contest, Washington observes:—"By all accounts there never existed a more miserable set of beings, than those wretched creatures now are. Taught to believe that the power of Great Britian was superior to all opposition, and that foreign aid, if not, was at at hand, they were higher and more insulting in their opposition than the Regulars. When the order issued, therefore, for embarking the troops in Boston, no electric shock—no sudden clap of thunder, in a word the last trump could not have struck them with greater consternation. They were at their wit's end, and conscious of their black ingratitude, choose to commit themselves, in the manner I have above described, to the mercy of the waves at a tempestuous season, rather than meet their offended countrymen."

"While this tumultuous embarkation was going on, the Americans looked on in silence from their batteries on Dorchester Heights, without firing a shot. It was lucky for the inhabitants, now left in Boston, that they did not, writes a British officer: for I am informed everything was prepared to set the town in a blaze, had they fired one cannon.

"At an early hour of the morning, the troops stationed at Cambridge and Roxbury had paraded, and several regiments under Putnam had embarked in boats and dropped down Charles river, to Sewall's Point to watch the movements of the enemy by land and water. About 9 o'clock, a large body of troops was seen marching down Bunker's Hill, while boats full of soldiers, were putting off for the shipping. Two scouts were sent from the camp to reconnoitre. The works appeared still to be occupied, for sentries were posted about them with shouldered muskets. Observing them motionless, the scouts made nearer scrutiny, and discovered them to be men effigies, set up to delay the advance of the Americans. Pushing on they found the works deserted, and gave the signal of the fact; whereupon a detachment was sent from the camp to take possession.

"Part of Putnam's troops were sent back to Cambridge; a part were ordered to occupy Boston. Gen. Ward too with five hundred men, made his way from Roxbury, across the neck about which the enemy had scattered caltrops or crow's feet, (iron balls with four points to wound the feet of men or horses,) to impede invasion. The gates were unbarred and thrown open, and the Americans entered in triumph with drums beating and colors flying."

By ten o'clock the enemy were embarked and under way! Putnam had taken command of the city, and occupied the important points, and the flag of thirteen stripes, the standard of the Union, floated above all the forts.

"On the following day Washington himself entered the town, when he was joyfully welcomed." * * * * "The destruction of the stores at Dunbar's camp, after Braddock's defeat was but a faint image of what may be seen at Boston, writes Washington, artillery carts cut to pieces in one place, gun carriages in another; shells broke here, shots buried there and everything carrying with it the face of disorder and confusion, as also of distress." * * * * * "Notwithstanding the haste with which the British army was embarked, the fleet lingered for some days in Nantucket Road. Apprehensive that the enemy, now that their forces were collected in one body, might attempt by some blow to retrieve their late disgrace, Washington hastily threw up works on Fort Hill, which commanded the harbor, and demolished those which protected the town from the neighboring country. The fleet at length disappeared entirely from the coast, and the deliverance of Boston was assured—*Irving's Life of Washington.*

A correspondent sends us the soul-stirring appeal below, with a private note, in which he says: The accompanying appeal was read to me this morning by its author, who is now in his seventy-third year, and who, notwithstanding a multiplicity of cares, finds time to uphold the Government. Would that our young men might imitate him! Perhaps it was his manner of reading it, but it affected me powerfully.—Thinking it can do no harm, and may be productive of good, I hand it to you for rejection or publication as you may see fit."
—*Pitts. Dis.*

An Old Man's Appeal to the Liberty-Loving.

Awake, Awake! ye working people of America! Awake to a sight and sense of your position, and the extent of your danger! Who are the parties of this war?—The lovers and haters of honest industry; a people who are willing to work or pay, and a people who scorn to do either. You gave a pledge of non-interference with slavery where it exists; but it was knowingly and scornfully despised. The South was well aware that, finally, slavery must either be extended or extinguished, and concluded that the time had come to bring the case to an issue, and a more important issue never was staked; the most righteous Liberty against the most unmitigated Tyranny; an issue affecting the whole world. The lovers of liberty everywhere look anxiously, now impatiently ask, Must the great American experiment prove a contemptible failure? Northern working men, the enemy admits you to be as strong as an ox, but only accustomed to the yoke. Awake with the courage of the lion! See the glaring eyes of the tiger ready to spring upon you! You have fearfully, if not fatally, underated the power of the enemy. True, the tyrants are but a small fraction of the Southern population; but therein lies their great efficiency; it facilitates their combination; makes it more wieldy and active; an engine sufficiently powerful to control the movements of the entire South. In union lies the strength of this monster tyranny, and the binding strength of their union consists in an enormous pecuniary interest, amounting to thousands of millions of dollars vested in slaves. All this enormous interest, with their lives, have these tyrants staked on the issue of this war.—Will they not fight?

Northern fighting men; are you willing to be fought as abolitionists, and to fight sparing slavery, the main strength of the enemy? What can be called "contraband," if slaves are not? Slavers, themselves, have made the issue, and dared us as abolitionists. Do we disown the much abused name? Were not our fathers all practical abolitionists, in every State in the Union?—We need no longer ask, Will the South fight? If Jeff Davis had at his disposal the men, money, and munitions of war at *our* disposal, the fight would have been over long ere this. Let us make another Bull Run proportioned to the preparation and thousands of Northern sympathizers would spring into visible existence with heart and capital ready to adopt the Southern model of human gradation, the normal state of society, Africa supplying the working men, running Germans and Irish, with all white employees, out of employment, and running all paying employers out of market, unable to compete with the spoils of unpaid labor.

Is not industry the element of honesty, honor and happiness? Is not remunerative employment an essential requisite to social, civil and moral prosperity—the mutual interest of capital and labor, of employer as well as employee, the stable foundation upon which many an ample fortune has been built? Workingmen, are you willing to be run out of employment to make room for the employment of compelled, unpaid operatives?

Honest employer and employee, are you willing to see the products of your mutual exertions run out of market by the spoils of plundered industry, in the hands of the tyrant who scorns a working man, who, grasping all the money, grasps all the power it confers?

Northern freemen, you glory in having thrown off the yoke of the best monarchial government under the sun; are you to submit your neck to the galling yoke of a many-headed monster tyranny, the most wicked, most despotic upon the face of the globe? Many of you have nobly responded to the call of your country, but many, very many, still remain at home out of employment who can be well spared. You have cheered off those who have to fight their country's battles, are you waiting for them to be killed before you follow? Ye who can go, go at once, like the locusts—the stronger the better; the less fighting you have to do, and the sooner it will be done.

Eastern men! Western men! hasten round! hasten down to take up your quarters in a warmer part of the country. The roar of the cannon in the South will reach ears and hearts of slaves and tyrants with better effect than any paper proclamation emitted by Fremont or Lincoln.

☞ Gen. McClellan has ninety-six batteries of artillery in his army.

—In all Germany there are only 1,666 lawyers.

☞ James Alexander, has been re-elected a member of the Legislature, from Indiana county, by 600 majority.

☞ Jesse R. Crawford, of this county, has been appointed a Lieutenant Colonel in one of the Regiments to be attached to the Brigade of Gen. J. Y. James.—Jesse will no doubt make a good soldier as the Blair county boys generally do.

Rye And Acorn Coffee.—The Charleston *Courier* has ascertained that Southern vegetable productions are much better than those raised in Yankee land nd that *rye*, scorched, or white-oak acorns, are a good substitute for coffee, who, aswectened with Louisiana sugar.

☞ It is a pleasant and profitable habit to store up agreeable images of the past, with a view to present and future improvements as well as enjoyments.

A Discovery.—Every person who has visited the hill above East Altoona, has noticed a pool of stagnant water, near the top of the hill. This pool is known to be about four or five feet deep, and always to retain the same amount of water—summer and winter. It has been there for many years—was there when the first settlers of Altoona took possession of the soil, but no one ever entertained the idea that there were fish in it—and large ones at that. Such, however, is the fact. The heavy rain of Friday night, 27th ult., caused the pond to overflow, thereby enabling several large catfish to find their way out and come on an excursion down the gutter past the East Ward school property, where they were picked out by some boys and men who discovered them. The question is how did they get into the pond?—*Altoona Tribune.*

NEWS ITEMS.

We lay before our readers a summary of to-day's news. We hourly expect a battle, upon the lines of the Potomac. There has been more bustle and activity among the camps about Washington than there has been for some time.—The Second Pa. regiment (Gen. McCall's Reserves,) were paid off day before yesterday. Eight or ten thousand dollars were sent, by the soldiers, home to their families.—Liquor is smuggled into the camps in the shape of a "Soldier's Friend," ostensibly designed as a medicine, but really to make drunk. About fifty kegs of lager were destroyed near the Long Bridge. A slight skirmish occurred on the evening of the 14th on the Potomac between a party of Union troops and a considerable band of rebel scouts, consisting of cavalry and infantry. By means of shells our men forced the enemy to scamper. Our lines were soon all in excitement and the troops under arms.—Our troops now hold Miner's Hill.—The system of granting passes is fast becoming circumscribed. The Government refuses to grant passes to any person desiring to go South through our lines.—The State Convention of Missouri has postponed the election of Governor until December, 1862.—The clothing department of the army is at present very active in furnishing blankets and overcoats for the soldiers. Every movement indicates a determination to render the army effective, and the soldier contented and comfortable.—We hope soon to see the noble fellows that we have sent out return all covered with glory.

HUNTING WILD BEES.

It is well known that our forests are the homes of many swarms of wild bees. They go off from the domesticated colonies, and seek refuge in the hollow of some good old tree, and there deposit their honey. It requires some experience and skill to hunt wild bees with hives. The outfit for bee-hunting is a bee-box, properly constructed with comb and honey, slightly scented with oil of anise or thyme. The box should have a glass in the top, or side, covered with a sliding panel, through which the comb and bees can be seen, and to admit light. The bee-hunter secures from a bunch of flowers a few wild bees in his box. The panel is now removed, and the light admitted; or, if he can find no wild bees on the flowers, he burns a piece of honey-comb upon a heated stone, the scent of which draws plenty of wild bees around him. He places the open box near the altar of incense, and the bees soon alight upon the honey comb, and begin to feed. Having, in one of these two ways secured a few working bees, he places the open box upon a high stump, and sits leisurely down to watch them. The bees having supplied themselves with a freight of honey, depart for home. Rising from the box, they fly in circles about it, and then take a bee-line, or straight course, for home, or for the bee-tree. Now comes the hunter's coveted opportunity. He wishes to get the line of the swarm, as it it called. With a practiced eye, he watches the bees until they are beyond his sight, and finally determines, by their unerring course in a straight line, the direction of the bee-tree. Having got the line, he closes his box on the bees, and moves on towards the tree. He then takes a new stand, and makes new observations, and thus gradually nears the wild colony, searching all the while for them in every hollow tree, until he at last discovers their retreat. An experienced bee-hunter having once got the line of the swarm, seldom fails of finding it. Large quantities of honey have often been found deposited in the capacious hollows of some of our forest trees.—*Prairie Farmer.*

OFFICIAL VOTE OF BLAIR COUNTY—OCT. 8, 1861.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, AND ASSEMLY.

	Taylor,	Banks,	Roller,
Hollidaysburg. E. W.	180	125	61
Do. W. W.	187	139	54
Altoona, E. W.	122	93	58
Do. W. W.	115	73	61
Do. N. W.	63	45	24
Gaysport,	94	85	19
Snyder,	154	59	100
Tyrone Borough,	86	27	65
Tyrone twp,	126	40	99
Antes,	243	85	152
Catharine,	102	64	37
Frankstown,	188	73	124
North Woodberry,	268	171	103
Woodbery,	254	130	117
Allegheny,	158	94	74
Logan,	265	129	146
Juniata,	82	47	38
Greenfield,	173	71	106
Huston,	222	117	107
Blair,	114	68	52
Taylor,	189	59	125
Freedom,	105	39	71
	3490	1833	1773

SHERIFF AND PROTHONOTARY.

	Mc Cay,	McCamant,	Morrow	*Jones,*
Hollidaysburg, E W	127	58	73	103
Do W. W.	146	50	68	119
Altoona, E. W.	94	56	56	61
Do W. W.	73	59	43	80
Do N. W.	43	29	26	32
Gaysport,	71	16	26	71
Snyder,	18	144	105	46
Tyrone Borough,	13	80	63	23
Tyrone,	26	115	111	9
Antes,	69	174	143	94
Catharine,	52	49	46	59
Frankstown,	76	119	142	43
North Woodbery,	163	108	118	152
Woodbery,	83	174	135	118
Allegheny,	81	85	92	67
Logan,	119	172	166	117
Juniata,	46	37	40	40
Greenfield,	64	113	117	59
Huston,	122	100	117	106
Blair,	58	63	58	58
Taylor,	56	134	130	53
Freedom,	41	71	79	22
	1669	2002	1957	1532
		1669	1532	
		333	425	

COMMISSIONER AND CORONER.

	Kinkead,	*Hileman,*	Freeman,	*Portial,*
Hollidaysburg, E W	77	103	77	101
Do W. W.	65	123	73	115
Altoona, E. W.	62	46	40	81
Do W. W.	46	66	47	62
Do N. W.	29	33	26	39
Gaysport,	24	74	26	73
Snyder,	109	30	107	32
Tyrone Borough,	63	22	63	23
Tyrone,	97	36	98	11
Antes,	152	85	162	70
Catharine,	70	34	44	56
Frankstown,	122	69	135	45
North Woodbery,	112	157	112	157
Woodbery,	172	80	160	89
Allegheny,	87	69	94	64
Logan,	170	96	169	89
Juniata,	88	47	37	48
Greenfield,	115	59	110	61
Huston,	110	43	104	114
Blair,	53	55	52	55
Taylor,	134	55	133	57
Freedom,	75	35	75	30
	1982	1487	1944	1472
	1487		1472	
	495		472	

Auditor, Moore, (no opposition) 2015
Poor Director, Aurandt, (no opp.) 2050

Republican nominees in Roman.
Volunteer Candidates in *Italics.*

☞ The [illegible] ticket [illegible] county [illegible] Scott, Assembly; Nash, Treasurer; Isett, Commissioner; Anderson, Poor Director; Sangaree, Auditor.

☞ Brigadier General Pierce, late commanding at Big Bethel, Va., is now serving as a private soldier in Col. Fletcher Webster's Regiment, thus giving the strongest evidence of his devotion to his country.

The Farmer.

[*From the Genesee Farmer.*]

A Well Cultivated Farm

The other day we spent a few hours very pleasantly on the farm of Mr. E. S. Hayward, of Brighton, near this city. Mr. H. devotes considerable attention to the cultivation of garden seeds, and those who sow them by the ounce would be interested in seeing the raised by the tun. The seeds are principally purchased by Mr. Rapalje, of the Genesee Seed Store, and find their way to all sections of the country.

Here is a plot of lettuce, that will furnish a great many six-penny packages of seed, and these parsnips, carrots and beets, when distributed through the country, will afford many thousands of tons of these valuable roots.

What we designed to speak about, however, was the thorough cultivation which Mr. H. gives all his crops. This is one secret of his success. Some years ago he expressed the opinion that he could mature a good crop of corn without a drop of rain from time it was planted till it was cut—simply by keeping the ground loose and mellow by the frequent use of the horse-hoe. This is perhaps a little too strong, but it shows his opinion of good cultivation—and his land shows that he practices what he preaches, and his crops indicate that his practice is conductive to their healthy and vigorous growth.

Like all good farmers, Mr. H. has done something in underdraining, and *intends to do much more.* In walking over the farm he would remark, "the crop is rather light here; I must put a drain in." He has a good main drain through a portion of the farm, three to four feet deep, laid with stone, into which the lateral drains, laid with tiles or pipes, empty. Here is a patch of turnips just coming up. A crop of early green corn has been taken off this summer, the ears sold in the city, and the stalks fed to the cows. Though rather late he expects a good crop of turnips.

Look at these potatoes. The whole eight acres are as clean as a garden. Here and there a stealthy weed shows his hood, but not one will be allowed to seed. "There," says Mr. H., as he pulls up one, "that fellow would produce a thousand if allowed to grow." What strong, dark, healthy tops. "If the tubers correspond, you will have a good crop, and I once heard an English farmer say, 'you may get good tops without good tubers, but you never get good tubers without good tops.'" Here are three acres of *Flukes.* "It is an English variety, and commands the highest price in the London markets; what do you think of it?" "The best potato I know for family use," says Mr. H. "It yields well, and is of excellent quality, good in the fall, good in the winter, and good till potatoes come again." Here adjoining are the *Prince Alberts.*—This variety has been thought identical with the Flukes, but though the tubers are quite similar in form, they are of inferior quality—more watery; the tops, too, show a marked difference. They are not so strong or so dark colored as the Flukes. "How many varieties of potatoes do you raise?" "This year I have the *Early June, Shaw, Neshannock, Peach blow, Holton's Six Weeks, Prince Albert* and *Fike.* The *Shaw* came from the West, purporting to be an early potato, but it is not. It yields well and is of good quality; the skin is white and red. The *Early June* does not produce largely, but is the earliest kind we have. The *Neshannocks* are quite popular in market, yield well and mature early. They will do to dig now. They are nearly as early as the *Six Weeks.*

Here is an half-acre of Orange carrots. A noble crop, the rows two feet apart, and the tops now meet. "These beans look well, what variety are they?" "The *White Mountain*; the best for market. I have six acres, and I suppose they would not give our army a meal round. I expect a good demand for beans the coming year, for the army."

"How many times did you hoe this corn? It is very clean." "Hand hoed it once, and horse hoed four or five times; the last time the middle of July." "It ought to be good corn, and it is."

"How is it about fruit?" "About half a crop of apples, a few pears, here and there a plum, but 'nary' peach."

BEES AND FRUIT.—For the last two or three years, fruit of nearly all descriptions has been attacked and much injured by bees. Last year they destroyed peaches and plums in great numbers, and this year they devour grapes and ripes pears. I have noticed half a dozen or more bees and hornets on a single bunch of prapes. The *hornets* do more damage than the honey bees. They easily bite through the skin of the grape, and frequently tear through the entire surface. In this manner they will attack nearly every cluster and grape on a vine. It is supposed by many that the mischief is done by birds, but a slight observation will discover the real depredators. F.

It is generally understood that hornets and wasps will destroy fruit, but that honey bees will not. We do not believe a single case can be proved where the honey bee injured sound fruit; on the other hand they are said to be very useful in apple or[illegible] during the blossom season. Bees [illegible]ight, on unsound and partially de[illegible] fruit, but will let sound fruit alone. *[illegible]tford Courant.*

[illegible] dairy districts in New York are [illegible], this year remarkably productive. [illegible] of butter and cheese will be [illegible] of any previous [illegible] [illegible]hon dis[illegible]

—[*Communicated.*

THE CAPTURE OF WASHINGTON IN 1814.

At this time when the Federal Capitol is threatened by a domestic foe, it may not be uninteresting to the reader to refresh his memory with the circumstances of the capture of the the city of Washinton by the British in the late war. An occurance though humiliating to the nation cannot be half so much so, as to allow the city to fall into the hands of armed rebels.

During the spring and early part of the summer of 1814, Admiral Cochran with his fleet infested the waters of the Chesapeake, and kept up a system of plunder and and devastion upon the neighboring shores. The only means employed against this force was a gunboat flotilla, under Commodore Barny, who, though unable to prevent the disastrous expeditions of the British Admiral, yet gave him a great deal of uneasiness and in his course of his encounters with the enemy, caused him to suffer considerably. The most effective weapon used by the enemy, against us, was the rocket, a missile which in the battle of Leipsic caused entire brigades of the French to break in disorder.

Up till the latter part of June no apprehension was entertained of a serious attack upon any part of the Chesapeake. But the belief of such an intention began to arise in the minds of the Federal authorities, and therefore an order was issued for the assembling of a large force at the Capitol. A requisition for 93,500 men was made, and the several quotas levied upon the States. An unbecoming apathy governed the people. Only 15,000 troops pere placed at the disposal of Gen. Winder. The Virginia and Pennsylvania troops could not be organized in time, owing to the defective militia system in these States; although the battle which sealed the fate of the capitol did not take place for more than a month after the ordering out of the militia. And of the Maryland forces, about one-half arrived an hour, only, before the battle commenced. About the beginning of August, Admiral Cochran, again arrived in the Chesapeake accompanied by Admiral Malcolm, with the expedition from Bermuda, and destined for Baltimore and Washington. On the 19th and 20th, the troops were landed at Benedict, on the Patuxuent. In a short time the British flotilla, under Admiral Cockburn, moved up the river accompanied by the army on shore cammanded by Gen. Ross.

Whilst a regular army, disciplined and experienced an army which had passed through a hundred European battles, was within sixteen miles of the American capitol, not one-half of the troops for its defence had arrived. Commodore Barney, on the approach of the enemy destroyed the flotilla and retired to Washington. The actual American force at the city amounted to 3,000 effective men, including 1,400 regulars and marines, under Barney. We had 409 cavalry—the enemy had none. We had 17 pieces of artillery; the enemy had only three small ones drawn by men.

The force of the enemy amounted to 7,000 men. On the 23d, the enemy again began to move. Some skirmishing by advanced parties occured during the day. General Winder ordered a retreat to the city, fearing a night attack. Meanwhile General Stansbury, arrived near Bladensburg, with 1300 Baltimore militia, and was immediately joined by several battalions of riflemen and companies of infantry, and another militia regiment under Col. Sterret making in all nearly 2100 men. General Stansbury, encamped for the night upon a hill near the the village intending to attack the enemy at revielle, next morning. Gen. Winder's retreat exposed the flanks of Stansbury's column and to avoid being outflanked he too began to retire towards Washington. While stopping for refreshments at a spring, he received orders from Gen. Winder. to retrace his steps towurds Bladensburg, and attack the enemy if he came that way. Gen. Stansbury, turned into an orchard, west of the village, and placed his six-pounders behind a small breastwork, and his infantry and riflemen in a position to support them. In the bright sun, the red coats, and burnished arms of the Britons, gleamed as the appeared behind village. Quickly the fire opened and the British unable to stand the storm of shots, took refuge among the houses; but again forming, they advanced with steady step across the bridge—meanwhile Gen. Winder arrived with his forces and posted them in a second line in the rear of the first. Steadily the enemy advanced under the dreadful fire which Barney now opened upon them; they now [illegible]pped,—to advance was impossible. The [illegible]e militia began to waver, then to [illegible]reat opened the wa[illegible] Major Peters' city artillery, which thundered upon them. In several attempts to rally and advance, the enemy were repulsed, which induced them to flank to the right of the American, in the open field. Here again they were met by Barney's guns, but after a several unsuccessful attempts they finally turned our flanks, and our troops broke and fled. Barney exhausted by a wound, was taken prisoner. The troops that remained firm were ordered to retreat and fall back upon Washington. They were all ordered to collect on Capitol Hill. Here they were joined by a regiment of Virginia militia, which had been detained by some difficulty in obtaining arms and ammunition. The Brittsh loss was 64 killed and 185 wounded, ours 20 killed and 30 wounded.

Attendant on the field were the President and the heads of the Departments. A consultation was held as to the propriety of making a stand, on Capitol Hill, when it was advised by Gen. Winder, to retire beyond Georgetown, to Tenlytown Heights. What a sight was presented when the city troops passsed through; fathers, husbands and brothers taking leave of their friends who must necessarily remain in the place so soon to fall a prey to British rapacity.—Washington then bore a vastly different appearance from that which it now bears. Then there was but a half a dozen houses upon Pennsylvania avenue, reaching from the Capitol to the White House, the distance of a mile. The city had the appearance of a vast country village. Having nothing to resist them, the British advanced, and soon took possession of the place. They knew they could not hold it, having no supplies. But the glery of having taken the American Capitol, was too much for the Briton's heart not to be enjoyed, but without any warrant from necessity or military policy, and from wantoness, only the public buildings and the city were laid in ashes. And to prevent the Navy Yard from falling into their hands, the President ordered it to be burnt. But the light of the burning city lit up the country with military enthusiasm—from the dying embers was kindled a flame of patriotism that never dissappeared until the the nation's disgrace was wiped out at New Orleans.

So was continent aroused to arms, when *traitors* again threaten destruction to that Capitol, reconstructed to the memory and virtue of Washington, and to the cause of universal liberty. As Britian was disgraced by the barbarity of her soldiers, let rebels sink covered with shame and confusion.

PAT AND THE FROGS.

Pat had taken a drop too much, and was on his way home, when he overheard a voice in the swamp, and supposing he had been recognized by an old acquaintance, something like the following conversation ensued:

Frog—Magee! Magee! Magee!

Pat—Faith, and that's my name; give us yours if it is convenient intirely.

Frog—Hugh Coulon! Hugh Coulen! Hugh Coulun!

Pat—By my sowl, your cousin of mine; whin did you come over?

Frog—Last Month! Last month! Last month!

Pat—What does pees find to live on here in this bog sure?

Frog—Chunks! Chunks! Chunks!

Pat—By St. Patrick, if ye repate that same, I'll knock ye down with my shillelah, sure.

Frog—Dead drunk! Dead drunk! Dead drunk!

Pat—Yer a liar; a murthering, blathering liar. Come on, if ye dare, ye spalpeen ye.

Frog—Fight em! Fight em! Fight em!

Pat—Thers more nor one of yes, ye highway robbers. I'm the boy that can lick ye. Just tread on my coat tail wunst.

Frog—Chase em! Chase em! Chase em!

Pat—I'm on my way to Brownsville, sure and if yees follow me to Jim O'Flannegan's store, I'l stand up wid ye, and so I will, and won't strike ye afther ye are down.

Frog—Kill em! Kill em! Kill em!

Pat—Now ye wouldn't kill a poor man whose got a wife and six childer to feed wid perates?

Frog—Moderation! Moderation! Moderation!

Pat—Now darling ye talk like a praste. Stip up and take a drink wid me out of this flask, for ye are a oroth of a boy.

Frog—Cold water! Cold water! Cold water!

Pat—Is it one of Father Mathew's medals pees got? I never jined the pledge.

Frog—Go home, yer drunk! Drunk! Drunk!

Pat—Go to the divil wid yer cold water, ye lying son of a gun or by blazes I'll tache ye how to be dacint. I'm in for a scrimmage wid ye now, sure.

Frog—Come on! Come on! Come on!

[Pat climbs the fence and falls headforemost into the swamp, put pick himself up again, puts on his slouched hat and knee deep in the soft mud, he swings his shillelah and threatens to send his opponent to a climate where there is not sufficien moisture to make a desirable place of residence, for the aquatic animal he was conteuning with. Hear him.]

Pat—It's mesolf that's here. Strike me if yer dare, ye cold water bully. I'll pull every hair out of yer body.

Frog—Good night! Good night! Good night!

Pat—Good night honey. Swate slape and a warm bed for ye.

Frog—Bridget Magee! Magee! Magee!

Pat—Poor sowl, she's in Brownsville, wid Kathleen and Pater.

Frog—Go home! Go home! Go home!

Pat—I'm off. Good luck to ye. May ye have plenty of bafe, perates and whiskey, and may ye reform yer ways and leave the highways.

Thus ended the colloquy between Pat and the Frog. But Pat stuck to his whiskey, and the Frog to his water, until the former was drowned in a mill pond, the latter was crisped on a gridiron.

Clippings.

—Indians may be considered the 'copper faced' type of mankind.

—The lady who fell on her dignity came very near breaking it.

—Common sense is only a modification of talent; genius is an exultation of it.

—A judge ignorant of grammar, is very apt to pronounce incorrect *sentences.*

—It does not follow that Rome was built in the night because it wasn't built in a day.

—It is not the multitude of applause but the good sense of the applauders, which gives value to ruputation.

—As riches and favor forsake a man we discover him to be a fool; but no body can find it out in his prosperity.

—Always be as witty as you can with your parting bow; your last speech is the one remembered.

—There is no truth in the report that General Fremont is to be removed. The President has especially contradicted the rumor.

—Nineteen thousand dollars worth of old postage stamps were consigned to the flames in Cincinati on the 1st inst.

A LITERARY gentleman of London claims that the word "Whig" was derived from the initials of the party motto, "We hope in God."

THE balls of the mammoth 'Floyd' gun recently mounted at Old Point Comfort, Va., weigh 475 lbs.

THE Gentleman so often spoken of in novels, who riveted people with his gaze, has now obtained employment at a boiler manufactory.

AN Eastern editor is delighted at having been nearly called 'honey' by the gal he loves, because she saluted him at the last meeting as 'Old Beeswax!'

THE second fifty millions dollar loan to the Government will be taken by the Eastern banks. New York thirty-five million, Boston ten million and Philadelphia five million dollars.

DANGEROUS PETS.—A monkey owned by an Edinborough shopkeeper, lately snatched from its mother's arms a baby, twelve months old, and with its teeth and nails nearly tore the child to pieces before it could be rescued.

"So here I am between two tailors!" said a fellow at a public table, where two young tailors were seated, who had just commenced business for themselves.—"True," was the reply; "we are new beginners, and can only afford to keep one goose between us."

☞ "May I have the pleasure of dancing the next set with you?" asked a young gentleman of a pretty, but not well-educated, young lady at a ball. "What is to be the dance, sir?" "Ditto," said the young man, refering to his programme. "Oh, you must excuse me, then, said she, "I can't dance Ditto!"

COTTON.—It is reported that over ten thousand bales of contraband cotton are now lying at Apalachiola, Florida. Apalachiola can be easily taken by a naval force, and so can the ten thousand bales of cotton—cash value, $1,100,000. On the 12th inst., there were ten thousand three hundred and thirty bales in New Orleans, which in the North would be worth $1,360,000.

☞ A man with a wooden leg attempted to escape from a policeman at Philadelphia, a few days sicne, by swimming the Schuylkill. He was nearly drowned by the operation. When rescued he was insensible. On reaching the shore proper remedies were used, and when revived, and the first words he uttered, after regaining his power of speech, were, "Can't I swim well with a wooden leg?"

A LETTER from a prominent Secessionist at Fernandina, Florida, to a gentleman now in Washington, recived by way of Louisville, states that all the property owned by Northerners will be confiscated in the latter part of October. This is held out as a reward and inducement to the soldiers, who in no other way can get any pay. In a postscript on business is the following:

"There is in the interior a well-organized negro soldiery, who are ready to defend the soil, and to whom a bonus of $10 is offered for every scalp of an invading foe, and I assure you they are anxious for a contest.

THE WHIG

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING AT

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS

per annum payable in advance;

ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS

if not paid within six months, and

TWO DOLLARS,

if not until the termination of the year.

☞ No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid. A failure to notify discontinuance at the end of the time subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

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	One insertion.	Two do.	Three do.
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☞ Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and, charged according to these terms.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW VOLUME.

On the seventh of September, 1861, THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE commenced the twenty-first of its existence; THE DAILY TRIBUNE being some months older and THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE somewhat younger. For more than twenty years, this journal has labored in what its conductors have felt to be the cause of Humanity, Justice and Freedom, endeavoring to meliorate the condition of the oppressed and unfortunate, to honor and encourage useful exertion in whatever sphere, and, to promote by all means the moral, intellectual and material advancement of our country. It has aimed to be right rather than popular, and to espouse and commend to-day the truth that others may not be willing to accept till to-morrow. In pursuing this course, mistakes have doubtless been made and faults committed; but having in all things incited our readers to think and judge for themselves rather than adopt blindly our own or others' conclusion, we believe we may fairly claim for this journal the credit of having qualified its readers to detect and expose even its errors. To develop the minds of the young by the most general, thorough and practical Education, and to encourage and stimulate Productive Industry, through free grants of Public Lands to actual settlers and cultivators, as also through the protection of immature or peculiarly exposed branches from too powerful foreign competition, are among the aims to which this journal has adhered through good and evil report, and which it steadfastly commends to American patriotism and philanthropy.

As to the Civil War now devastating our country we hold it to have originated in a Rebellion more wanton, wicked, inexcusable, than was ever before known—a Rebellion in the interest of the few against the many—a Rebellion designed to raise higher the walls of caste and tighten the chains of oppression. Having done all we could without a surrender of vital principle to avoid this War, and witnessed the forbearance, meekness, and long-suffering with which the Federal Government sought to avert its horrors, we hold it our clear duty, with that of every other citizen, to stand by the nation and its fairly chosen rulers, and to second with all our energies their efforts to uphold the Union, and the supremecy of the Laws. And, though the Rebellion has become, through usurpation, deception, terriorism and spoilation 'fearfully strong, we believe the American Republic far stronger, and that the unanimous, earnest efforts of loyal hearts and hands will insure its overthrow. But on all questions affecting the objects the scope, and duration of this most extraordinary contest, we defer to those whom the American People have clothed with authority, holding unity of purpose and action indispensible in so grave an emergency.

In a crisis like the present, our columns must be largely engrossed with the current history of the War for the Union, and with elucidations of its more striking incidents We shall not, however, remit that attention to Literature, to Foreign Affairs, to Agricultural Progress, to Crops, Markets; &c, &c., which has already, we trust, won for THE TRIBUNE an honorable position among its cotemporaries. Our main object is and shall be to produce a comprehensive newspaper, fromwhich the careful may glean a vivid and faithful history of the times, not merely in the domain of Action but in that of Opinion also. As our facilities for acquiring information increase with years, we trust that an improvement in the contents of our journal is perceptible, and that, in the variety and fulness of intelligence afforded, we may still hope to "make each day a critic on the last." In the hope, we solicit a continuence of the generous measure of patronage hitherto accorded to our journal.

TERMS.

DAILY TRIBUNE (311 issues per annum)...$6
SEMI-WEEKLY (104 issues per annum).....$3
WEEKLY (52 issues per annum).....$2

To CLUBS—*Semi-Weekly*: Two copies for $5; five for $11 25; ten copies *to one address* for $20; and any larger number at the latter rate. For a club of twenty, an extra copy will be sent. For a club of forty we send THE DAILY TRIBUNE gratis one year.

Weekly: Three copies for $5; eight copies for $10, and any larger number at the rate of $1 20 each per annum, the paper to be addressed to each subscriber. To clubs of Twenty, we send an extra copy.

Twenty copies *to one address* for $20, with one extra to him who sends us the club. For each club of One Hundred, THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent gratis for one year.

When drafts can be procured it is much safer than to remit Bank Bills. The name of the Post-Office and State should in all cases be plainly written.

Payment always in advance.

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No. 154 Nassau St., New-York

Sept. 23, '61—

BOOTS and SHOES, Manufactured and Repaired by
J. A. ALBRIGHT,
Walnut st., Hollidaysburg.
Oct. 23 '61-tf

JOHN [illegible]
Attorney at Law,

Will attend to any business in the line of his profession, in the counties of Blair, Huntingdon and Centre. Collections will be attended to with promptness. Office opposite the Blair County Whig.
April 15, '61-3m.

S. M. WOODKOK,

Attorney at Law,

ALTOONA, BLAIR COUNTY, PA.,

Will practice in the several Courts of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties.

Having had several years' experience in the practice of the Law, he expects to merit public patronage.

Office on Virginia street, in the room lately occupied by Maj. Leet.
November 27, 1860.-tf.

DIAMOND HOTEL.

THIS OLD AND WELL KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT has been refitted, and refurnished throughout, and is now second to no House in the Borough, in the comforts and convenience it affords to those who may favor it with their patronage. It is located in the most central and pleasant portion of the town.

The TABLE will always be supplied with the best the market affords; the BAR stocked with the purest of Liquors; the STABLES large and comfortable, and attended by faithful Ostlers. In short, no pains or expense will be spared to render satisfaction to the patronage of the House. All the Proprietor desires is a trial.

Hollidaysburg, June 10, 1856-tf.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.—The subscriber respectfully announces to his friends nd the public generally, that he has purchased that old and well established tavern stand, known as the "EXCHANGE HOEL," situate on the corner of Montgomery and Blair streets, in the Borough of Hollidaysburg. He has recently improved the whole house, and fitted it up in such a style as to render it very comfortable for lodging strangers and travellers.

His Table will always be stored with the best the season can afford, to suit the tastes and appetites of his guests.

His Bar will always be filled with choice LIQUORS; and his STABLE attended by careful, attentive and prudent ostlers.

He hopes, by strict attention to business, and a spirit of accommodation, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

☞ The Williamsburg stage runs daily between this place and the former, and stops at the Exchange Hotel.

JESSE WINGATE.

May 16, 1854. tf.

1000 YARDS OF
DIFFERENT STYLE OF
CARPETS,
FROM 25 CENTS UP TO $1,25.

Just received and for sale by
June 26, 1860.-1m. JAS. D. REA.

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS!

Fancy China Ware, Vaces, Figures, Cups and Saucers, single or in sets, a great variety of

TOYS,

Fancy Boxes, Globes, Drafting Instruments, &c., for sale, at wholesale or retail, by
A. L. DIEFFENBACH.

CHILDREN, BOYS, AND LADIES
Boots & Shoes.

All sizes and at the lowest cash prices, for sale by
A. L. DIEFFENBACH.
Hollidaysburg, December 11, 1860.

WINTER CLOTHING.
HATS AND CAPS,
WINTER CLOTHING.

WINTER CLOTHING!
WINTER CLOTHING!
WINTER CLOTHING!

JUST RECEIVED
JUST RECEIVED
JUST RECEIVED

AND NOW READY FOR SALE!
AND NOW READY FOR SALE!
AND NOW READY FOR SALE!

A large stock of
And gents Furnishing Goods, all at very low figures.

FOR SALE BY KINPORT,
FOR SALE BY KINPORT,
FOR SALE BY KINPORT,

ON JUNIATA STREET.
ON JUNIATA STREET.
ON JUNIATA STREET.

Men and boys are invited to call and see for themselves that they can save money by buying at Kidport's. [October 2, 1706.

COAL & COKE.

THE undersigned will furnish COAL and COKE to those who want it. I have made full arrangements to serve the people.
HENRY B. MARTIN.
Hollidaysburg, April 23, 1861.—tf.

BOOKS

AND

STATIONE[illegible]

A large assortment of Ann[illegible] standard and Miscellan[illegible] School Books, Cap, N[illegible] per Hoover's, Harrison[illegible] old's Inks, at whole[illegible] taken in exchange f[illegible]

BLAIR CO[illegible]

FALL S[illegible]
Daily [illegible]
Pratice[illegible]

Blair County Whig.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN BROTHERLINE AND J. H. KEATLEY, HOLLIDAYSBURG, BLAIR COUNTY, PA.

Vol. XIV.--Whole No. 737. FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1861. New Series---Vol. 1, No. 2.

DIRECTORY

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE WHIG.

List of Post Offices in Blair County.

Post Office.	*Post Master.*
Altoona,	G. W. Patton.
Antestown,	B. F. Bell.
Arch Spring,	I. C. Caldwell.
Canoe Creek.	D. W. Brown.
Duncansville,	Mrs. McCabe.
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Martinsburgh,	J. G. Herbst.
Newry,	Landon Reeve.
Olivia,	S. B. Ewing.
Sabbath Rest,	W. F. Sellers.
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Sinking Valley,	D. P. Tussey.
Spang's Mills,	R. Todd.
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Tipton,	W. P. Dysart.
Tyrone,	Harriet M. Stewart.
Williamsburgh,	W. J. Spencer.
Yellow Springs,	J. M. Kinkead.

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	Salary.
Abraham Lincoln, of Ill., President,	$25,000
Hannibal Hamlin, of Me., V. President,	8,000

THE CABINET.

W. H. Seward, of N. Y., Sec. of State,	8,000
S. P. Chase, of Ohio, Sec. of Treasury,	8,000
C. B. Smith, of Ind., Sec. of Interior,	8,000
Gideon Welles, of Conn., Sec. of Navy,	8,000
Simon Cameron, of Penn., Sec. of War,	8,000
Edward Bates, of Missouri, Att'y Gen.,	8,000
Montg'y Blair, of Md., P. M. General,	8,000

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SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

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J M Wayne, of Ga., Associate Justice,			6,000
John Catron, of Tenn.,	"	"	6,000
J. A. Campbell, of Ala.,	"	"	6,000
Samuel Nelson, N. Y.,	"	"	6,000
R. C. Grier, of Penn.,	"	"	6,000
Nathan Clifford, Me.,	"	"	6,000

Two vacancies.

Court meets the first Monday in December at Washington.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor. A. G. Curtin, of Centre county.
Secretary of the Commonwealth, Eli Slifer.
Attorney General, W. A. Meredith, of Philad.
Adjutant General. E. M. Biddle.
Auditor Gen'l, Thomas E. Cochran, York Co.
Surveyor General, Wm. H. Keim, Berks Co.
State Treasurer, H. D. Moore, Philadelphia.
Supt. of Common Schools, Thos. H. Burrows.

THE JUDICIARY.

Chief Justice, Walter H. Lowrie.
Associate Justices, George W Woodward, James Thompson, William Strong, John M. Read.

UNITED STATES SENATORS FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

Hon. Edgar Cowan, of Westmoreland Co.
Hon. David Wilmot, of Bradford Co.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM BLAIR COUNTY.

Hon. S S. Blair, Member of House of Rep's.
Lewis W. Hall, member of the State Senate.
Thaddeus Banks, member of State Legislature.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

JUDICIARY.

President Judge, Hon. Geo. Taylor, (of Huntingdon county.)
Associates, Samuel Dean and Adam Moses.
A. S. Morrow, Prothonotary.
Samuel McCamant, Sheriff.
H. A. Caldwell, Register and Recorder.
Benj. L. Hewit, District Attorney.
Geo. L. Cowen, Geo. Keon, and James M. Kinkead, County Commissioners.
H. A. Caldwell, Clerk to Commissioners.
John McKeage, Treasurer.
Peter Good, William Burley, and David Aurandt, Directors of Poor.
John Penn Jones, Poor House Treasurer.
Edward McGraw, jr, Steward of Poor House.
Benj. Rough, Mercantile Appraiser.
Joseph Hewit, Robert Messimer, and L. L. Moore, Auditors.
James L. Gwin, County Surveyor.
James A. Freeman, Coroner.
John Mitchell, Supt. of Common Schools.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

John Gorley and Geo. B. Bowers, Justices of the Peace.
William Jack, Burgess
Wm. Johnston, John C. West, John McClure, David K. Ramey, A. Vowinkle and Wm. G. Murray, Town Council.
Williams, Clerk to Town Council.
Borough Treasurer.
...h Master.
...ble.
John Cresswell, Thad. , and Thomas McFar-
...3.
...er of School Board,

...ARS.

...p. Tr. West.
...il Tr. East.
...il Tr. West.

THE WHIG.

HOLLIDAYSBURG.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1861.

THE EVACUATION OF BOSTON BY THE BRITISH ARMY.

"Daily preparations were now made by the enemy for departure. By proclamation the inhabitants were ordered to deliver up all linen and woolen goods, and all other goods, that in possession of the rebels, would aid them in carrying on the war. Crean Bush, a New York tory, was authorized to take possession of such goods and put them on board of two of the transports. Under cover of his commission, he and his myrmidons broke open stores and stripped them of their contents. Marauding gangs from the fleet and army followed their example, and extended their depredations to private houses. On the 14th of March, (1776) Howe, in a general order declared, that the first soldier caught plundering should be hanged on the spot; still on the 16th, houses were broken open, goods destroyed, and furniture defaced by the troops. Some of the furniture it is true belonged to the officers, and was destroyed because they could neither sell it nor carry it away."

* * * * * * * * *

"For some days the embarkation of the troops was delayed by adverse winds. Washington who was imperfectly informed of affairs in Boston, feared that the movements there might be a feint, determined to bring things to a crisis, he detached a force to Nook's Hill, on Saturday the 16th, which threw up a breast-work in the night, regardless of the cannonading of the enemy. This commanded Boston Neck, and the South part of the town, and a deserter brought a false report to the British, that a general assault was intended."

"The embarkation, so long delayed, began with hurry and confusion at 4 o'clock, in the morning. The harbor of Boston, soon presented a striking and tumultuous scene. There were seventy-eight ships and transports casting loose for sea, and eleven or twelve thousand men, soldiers, sailors, and refugees, hurrying to embark; many, especially of the latter, with their families and personal effects. The refugees in fact, labored under greater disadvantages than the king's troops, being obliged to man their own vessels, as sufficient seamen could not be spared from the king's transports. Speaking of those 'who had taken upon themselves the style and title of government men' in Boston, and acted an unfriendly part in this great contest, Washington observes:—"By all accounts there never existed a more miserable set of beings, than those wretched creatures now are. Taught to believe that the power of Great Britian was superior to all opposition, and that foreign aid, if not, was at at hand, they were higher and more insulting in their opposition than the Regulars. When the order issued, therefore, for embarking the troops in Boston, no electric shock—no sudden clap of thunder, in a word the last trump could not have struck them with greater consternation. They were at their wit's end, and conscious of their black ingratitude, choose to commit themselves, in the manner I have above described, to the mercy of the waves at a tempestuous season, rather than meet their offended countrymen."

"While this tumultuous embarkation was going on, the Americans looked on in silence from their batteries on Dorchester Heights, without firing a shot. It was lucky for the inhabitants, now left in Boston, that they did not, writes a British officer: for I am informed everything was prepared to set the town in a blaze, had they fired one cannon.

"At an early hour of the morning, the troops stationed at Cambridge and Roxbury had paraded, and several regiments under Putnam had embarked in boats and dropped down Charles river, to Sewall's Point to watch the movements of the enemy by land and water. About 9 o'clock, a large body of troops was seen marching down Bunker's Hill, while boats full of soldiers, were putting off for the shipping. Two scouts were sent from the camp to reconnoitre. The works appeared still to be occupied, for sentries were posted about them with shouldered muskets. Observing them motionless, the scouts made nearer scrutiny, and discovered them to be men effigies, set up to delay the advance of the Americans. Pushing on they found the works deserted, and gave the signal of the fact; whereupon a detachment was sent from the camp to take possession.

"Part of Putnam's troops were sent back to Cambridge; a part were ordered to occupy Boston. Gen. Ward too with five hundred men, made his way from Roxbury, across the neck about which the enemy had scattered caltrops or crow's feet, (iron balls with four points to wound the feet of men or horses,) to impede invasion. The gates were unbarred and thrown open, and the Americans entered in triumph with drums beating and colors flying."

By ten o'clock the enemy were embarked and under way! Putnam had taken command of the city, and occupied the important points, and the flag of thirteen stripes, the standard of the Union, floated above all the forts.

"On the following day Washington himself entered the town, when he was joyfully welcomed." * * * * "The destruction of the stores at Dunbar's camp, after Braddock's defeat was but a faint image of what may be seen at Boston, writes Washington, artillery carts cut to pieces in one place, gun carriages in another; shells broke here, shots buried there and everything carrying with it the face of disorder and confusion, as also of distress." * * * * * "Notwithstanding the haste with which the British army was embarked, the fleet lingered for some days in Nantucket Road. Apprehensive that the enemy, now that their forces were collected in one body, might attempt by some blow to retrieve their late disgrace, Washington hastily threw up works on Fort Hill, which commanded the harbor, and demolished those which protected the town from the neighboring country. The fleet at length disappeared entirely from the coast, and the deliverance of Boston was assured—*Irving's Life of Washington.*

A correspondent sends us the soul-stirring appeal below, with a private note, in which he says: The accompanying appeal was read to me this morning by its author, who is now in his seventy-third year, and who, notwithstanding a multiplicity of cares, finds time to uphold the Government. Would that our young men might imitate him! Perhaps it was his manner of reading it, but it affected me powerfully.—Thinking it can do no harm, and may be productive of good, I hand it to you for rejection or publication as you may see fit."
—*Pitts. Dis.*

An Old Man's Appeal to the Liberty-Loving.

Awake, Awake! ye working people of America! Awake to a sight and sense of your position, and the extent of your danger! Who are the parties of this war?—The lovers and haters of honest industry; a people who are willing to work or pay, and a people who scorn to do either. You gave a pledge of non-interference with slavery where it exists; but it was knowingly and scornfully despised. The South was well aware that, finally, slavery must either be extended or extinguished, and concluded that the time had come to bring the case to an issue, and a more important issue never was staked; the most rightcous Liberty against the most unmitigated Tyranny; an issue affecting the whole world. The lovers of liberty everywhere look anxiously, now impatiently ask, Must the great American experiment prove a contemptible failure? Northern working men, the enemy admits you to be as strong as an ox, but only accustomed to the yoke. Awake with the courage of the lion! See the glaring eyes of the tiger ready to spring upon you! You have fearfully, if not fatally, underated the power of the enemy. True, the tyrants are but a small fraction of the Southern population; but therein lies their great efficiency; it facilitates their combination; makes it more wieldy and active; an engine sufficiently powerful to control the movements of the entire South. In union lies the strength of this monster tyranny, and the binding strength of their union consists in an enormous pecuniary interest, amounting to thousands of millions of dollars vested in slaves. All this enormous interest, with their lives, have these tyrants staked on the issue of this war.—Will they not fight?

Northern fighting men; are you willing to be fought as abolitionists, and to fight sparing slavery, the main strength of the enemy? What can be called "contraband," if slaves are not? Slavers, themselves, have made the issue, and dared us as abolitionists. Do we disown the much abused name? Were not our fathers all practical abolitionists, in every State in the Union?—We need no longer ask, Will the South fight? If Jeff Davis had at his disposal the men, money, and munitions of war at *our* disposal, the fight would have been over long ere this. Let us make another Bull Run proportioned to the preparation and thousands of Northern sympathizers would spring into visible existence with heart and capital ready to adopt the Southern model of human gradation, the normal state of society, Africa supplying the working men, running Germans and Irish, with all white employees, out of employment, and running all paying employers out of market, unable to compete with the spoils of unpaid labor.

Is not industry the element of honesty, honor and happiness? Is not remunerative employment an essential requisite to social, civil and moral prosperity—the mutual interest of capital and labor, of employer as well as employee, the stable foundation upon which many an ample fortune has been built? Workingmen, are you willing to be run out of employment to make room for the employment of compelled, unpaid operatives?

Honest employer and employee, are you willing to see the products of your mutual exertions run out of market by the spoils of plundered industry, in the hands of the tyrant who scorns a working man, who, grasping all the money, grasps all the power it confers?

Northern freemen, you glory in having thrown off the yoke of the best monarchial government under the sun; are you to submit your neck to the galling yoke of a many-headed monster tyranny, the most wicked, most despotic upon the face of the globe? Many of you have nobly responded to the call of your country, but many, very many, still remain at home out of employment who can be well spared. You have cheered off those who have to fight their country's battles, are you waiting for them to be killed before you follow? Ye who can go, go at once, like the locusts—the stronger the better; the less fighting you have to do, and the sooner it will be done.

Eastern men! Western men! hasten round! hasten down to take up your quarters in a warmer part of the country. The roar of the cannon in the South will reach ears and hearts of slaves and tyrants with better effect than any paper proclamation emitted by Fremont or Lincoln.

☞ Gen. McClellan has ninety-six batteries of artillery in his army.

—In all Germany there are only 1,666 lawyers.

☞ James Alexander, has been re-elected a member of the Legislature, from Indiana county, by 600 majority.

☞ Jesse R. Crawford, of this county, has been appointed a Lieutenant Colonel in one of the Regiments to be attached to the Brigade of Gen. J. Y. James.—Jesse will no doubt make a good soldier as the Blair county boys generally do.

RYE AND ACORN COFFEE.—The Charleston *Courier* has ascertained that Southern vegetable productions are much better than those raised in Yankee land nd that *rye*, scorched, or white-oak acorns, are a good substitute for coffee, who, aswectened with Louisiana sugar.

☞ It is a pleasant and profitable habit to store up agreeable images of the past, with a view to present and future improvements as well as enjoyments.

A DISCOVERY.—Every person who has visited the hill above East Altoona, has noticed a pool of stagnant water, near the top of the hill. This pool is known to be about four or five feet deep, and always to retain the same amount of water—summer and winter. It has been there for many years—was there when the first settlers of Altoona took possession of the soil, but no one ever entertained the idea that there were fish in it—and large ones at that. Such, however, is the fact. The heavy rain of Friday night, 27th ult., caused the pond to overflow, thereby enabling several large catfish to find their way out and come on an exeursion down the gutter past the East Ward school property, where they were picked out by some boys and men who discovered them. The question is how did they get into the pond?—*Altoona Tribune.*

NEWS ITEMS.

We lay before our readers a summary of to-day's news. We hourly expect a battle, upon the lines of the Potomac. There has been more bustle and activity among the camps about Washington than there has been for some time.—The Second Pa. regiment (Gen. McCall's Reserves,) were paid off day before yesterday. Eight or ten thousand dollars were sent, by the soldiers, home to their families.—Liquor is smuggled into the camps in the shape of a "Soldier's Friend," ostensibly designed as a medicine, but really to make drunk. About fifty kegs of lager were destroyed near the Long Bridge. A slight skirmish occurred on the evening of the 14th on the Potomac between a party of Union troops and a considerable band of rebel scouts, consisting of cavalry and infantry. By means of shells our men forced the enemy to scamper. Our lines were soon all in excitement and the troops under arms.—Our troops now hold Miner's Hill.—The system of granting passes is fast becoming circumscribed. The Government refuses to grant passes to any person desiring to go South through our lines.—The State Convention of Missouri has postponed the election of Governor until December, 1862.—The clothing department of the army is at present very active in furnishing blankets and overcoats for the soldiers. Every movement indicates a determination to render the army effective, and the soldier contented and comfortable.—We hope soon to see the noble fellows that we have sent out return all covered with glory.

HUNTING WILD BEES.

It is well known that our forests are the homes of many swarms of wild bees. They go off from the domesticated colonies, and seek refuge in the hollow of some good old tree, and there deposit their honey. It requires some experience and skill to hunt wild bees with hives. The outfit for bee-hunting is a bee-box, properly constructed with comb and honey, slightly scented with oil of anise or thyme. The box should have a glass in the top, or side, covered with a sliding panel, through which the comb and bees can be seen, and to admit light. The bee-hunter secures from a bunch of flowers a few wild bees in his box. The panel is now removed, and the light admitted; or, if he can find no wild bees on the flowers, he burns a piece of honey-comb upon a heated stone, the scent of which draws plenty of wild bees around him. He places the open box near the altar of incense, and the bees soon alight upon the honey comb, and begin to feed. Having, in one of these two ways secured a few working bees, he places the open box upon a high stump, and sits leisurely down to watch them. The bees having supplied themselves with a freight of honey, depart for home. Rising from the box, they fly in circles about it, and then take a bee-line, or straight course, for home, or for the bee-tree. Now comes the hunter's coveted opportunity. He wishes to get the line of the swarm, as it it called. With a practiced eye, he watches the bees until they are beyond his sight, and finally determines, by their unerring course in a straight line, the direction of the bee-tree. Having got the line, he closes his box for the bees, and moves on towards the tree. He then takes a new stand, and makes new observations, and thus gradually nears the wild colony, searching all the while for them in every hollow tree, until he at last discovers their retreat. An experienced bee-hunter having once got the line of the swarm, seldom fails of finding it. Large quantities of honey have often been found deposited in the capacious hollows of some of our forest trees.—*Detroit News.*

OFFICIAL VOTE OF BLAIR COUNTY—OCT. 8, 1861.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, AND ASSEMLY.

	Taylor,	*Banks,*	*Roller,*
Hollidaysburg, E. W.	180	125	61
Do. W. W.	187	139	54
Altoona, E. W.	122	93	58
Do. W. W.	115	73	61
Do. N. W.	63	45	24
Gaysport,	94	85	19
Snyder,	154	59	100
Tyrone Borough,	86	27	65
Tyrone twp,	126	40	99
Antes,	243	85	152
Catharine,	102	64	37
Frankstown,	188	73	124
North Woodberry,	268	171	103
Woodbery,	254	130	117
Allegheny,	158	94	74
Logan,	265	129	146
Juniata,	82	47	38
Greenfield,	173	71	106
Huston,	222	117	107
Blair,	114	68	52
Taylor,	189	59	125
Freedom,	105	39	71
	3490	1833	1773

SHERIFF AND PROTHONOTARY.

	McCoy,	McCamant,	Morrow	*Jones,*
Hollidaysburg, E W	127	59	73	103
Do W. W.	146	50	68	119
Altoona, E. W.	97	55	56	61
Do W. W.	87	59	43	80
Do N. W.	47	23	26	32
Gaysport,	88	16	26	71
Snyder,	18	144	105	46
Tyrone Borough,	13	80	63	23
Tyrone,	26	115	111	9
Antes,	69	174	143	94
Catharine,	52	49	46	59
Frankstown,	76	119	142	43
North Woodbery,	163	108	118	152
Woodbery,	83	174	135	118
Allegheny,	81	85	92	67
Logan,	119	172	166	117
Juniata,	46	37	40	40
Greenfield,	64	113	117	59
Huston,	122	100	117	106
Blair,	58	63	58	58
Taylor,	56	134	130	53
Freedom,	41	71	79	22
	1669	2002	1957	1532
		1669	1532	
		333	425	

COMMISSIONER AND CORONER.

	Kinkead,	*Hileman,*	Freeman,	*Percival,*
Hollidaysburg, E W	77	103	77	101
Do W. W.	65	123	73	115
Altoona, E. W.	62	46	40	81
Do W. W.	46	66	47	62
Do N. W.	29	33	26	39
Gaysport,	24	74	26	73
Snyder,	109	30	107	32
Tyrone Borough,	63	22	63	23
Tyrone,	97	36	98	11
Antes,	152	85	162	70
Catharine,	70	34	44	56
Frankstown,	122	69	135	45
North Woodbery,	112	157	112	157
Woodbery,	172	80	160	89
Allegheny,	87	69	94	64
Logan,	170	96	169	89
Juniata,	88	47	37	48
Greenfield,	115	59	110	61
Huston,	110	43	104	114
Blair,	53	55	52	55
Taylor,	134	55	133	57
Freedom,	75	35	75	30
	1982	1487	1944	1472
	1487		1472	
	495		472	

Auditor, Moore, (no opposition) 2015
Poor Director, Aurandt, (no opp.) 2050
Republican nominees in Roman.
Volunteer Candidates in *Italics.*

☞ The entire Union ticket in Huntingdon county has been elected. [illegible] Scott, Assembly; Nash, Treasurer; Isett, Commissioner; Anderson, Poor Director; Sangaree, Auditor.

☞ Brigadier General Pierce, late commanding at Big Bethel, Va., is now serving as a private soldier in Col. Fletcher Webster's Regiment, thus giving the strongest evidence of his devotion to his country.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The Star-Spangled Banner.

Oh! say can you see, by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming?
Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight,
O'er the rampart's we watched, were so gallantly streaming!
And the rocket's red glare, the bomb's bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there!
Oh! say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave?

On the shore, dimly seen through the mists of the deep,
Where the foes haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam;
In full glory reflected, now shines on the stream—
'Tis the star-spangled banner! Oh, long may it wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore
That the havoc of war, and the battle's confusion,
A home and a country should leave us no more?
Their blood has wash'd out their foul footstep's pollution,
No refuge could save the hireling and slave,
From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave!
And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

Oh! thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand
Between their loved home and wars desolation!
Blessed with victory and peace, may the Heaven rescued land
Praise the Power that hath made and preserved us a nation!
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto—"In God is our trust!"
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

Friday, October 25, 1861.

THE REBELLION.

LATER FROM COL. GEARY.

CAPTURE OF A NUMBER OF PRISONERS.

They Report the Rebel Loss at 150 Killed and Wounded.

COL. GEARY SLIGHTLY INJURED.

POINT OF ROCKS, Oct. 17.—Col. Geary, with a part of the force under his command, achieved a glorious victory yesterday at Bolivar, on the Virginia side of the Potomac, against a greatly surperior force of cavalry, artillery and infantry, capturing a 32 pounder and some prisoners, who report a rebel loss of not less than one hundred and fifty killed and wounded. Our loss was only four killed and 7 wounded—one mortally, and one missing.

Col. Geary was slightly wounded with a shell. The fight lasted five hours.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 19.—In consequence of the recent requisition made upon Pennsylvania by the National Government, the impression seems to have gone abroad that a large number of regiments are still required, and Gov. Curtin is beset with applications to accept new regiments.

This is an error. Pennsylvanis has already a sufficient number of regiments to meet all the requisitions made upon her by the National Government, and they are now being filled and equipped as rapidly as could be desired. Gov. Curtin, therefore has no power to accept any new regiments at this time.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 18, via Baltimore.—There has been no news received from the South to-day.

Gen. Wool has issued an order giving every male contraband $8 per month, and every female $4 for their services.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 19.—The reports prevalent here to-day of the taking of Greensburg, Ky., by vastly superior numbers of the rebel forces, and of the retreat of General Rousseau's brigade towards Louisville, appear to be wholly without foundation.

MONTREAL, Oct. 19.—Col. Rankin, who stands charged with endeavouring to enlist men for the United States service [illegible] dismissed by the Government from [illegible] Regiment. Clarke has also been [illegible] from the cavalry service on the same charge.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 19.—The venerable Thomas Wildey, the founder of Odd Fellowship, died at his residence in this city this morning very suddenly.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—The steamer Bavaria sailed at noon, with one hundred and fifty passengers.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 18.—Dates from Charleston and New Orleans to the 11th, Savannah the 10th, Knoxville the 12th, and Nashville the 13th, are received.

Gen. Twiggs has resigned on account of illness. Gen. Mansville Lovell succeeds him.

Travel from New Orleans is under strict surveillance.

Parson Brownlow supports the candidates for the Confederate Congress, but severely satirizes the rebel authorities.

Messrs. Breckenrige and Preston were at Nashville on the 7th.

The Louisville *Courier* was to be revived at Bowling Green, on the 14th.

Rebel accounts say that only two rebels were injured by the Monticello's fire, near Chicamacomico, and both but slightly.

SYRACUSE, Mo., Oct. 20.—It is reported that acting General Wyman, who left Rolla several days since with about twenty-five hundred men, has arrived at Lynn Creek, where he dispersed a body of rebels, killed a considerable number, and taking over a hundred prisoners. He also captured eighteen wagon loads of goods belonging to McClurg & Co., a prominent Union firm, whom the rebels had robbed.

The advices from Gen. Fremont are to 7 o'clock on Friday night. He is still at Warsaw, and the pontoon bridge across the Osage was to be finished on Saturday.

Gen. Sigel's division had crossed the river.

It was reported in our camp at Warsaw that Gen. Price had been largely reinforced by the rebels under McCullough, and that the combined forces were fortifying Osceola, where they intended to give Fremont battle.

BOSTON, Oct. 19.—The Board of Trade and the Committee of Associated Banks of this city have protested to the Government against the purchase of army clothing in England, for which purpose United States Quartermaster Thomas left in the steamer Niagara, with letters of credit amounting to £5,000,000 sterling.

It is rumored that the Government has countermanded the order by telegraph to Halifax or Cape Race, at which latter point the steamer Niagara will call to-night.

LOUISVILLE, Oct 19.—A speedy movement of Buckner's forces from Bowling Green is anticipated from the fact of his annulling, last week, contracts previously made for provisions for his army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—General Stone crossed the Potomac this morning with one portion of his command at Edwards' Ferry and another at Harrison's Island. Skirmishing began between the enemy, in uncertain numbers and part of Gen. Stone's command, as early as nine o'clock in the morning, and continued without effect until five o'clock in the afternoon, when large reinforcements of the enemy appeared on our right, which was commanded by Col. Baker, Senator from Oregon.

The Union forces engaged numbered one thousand and eight hundred, and were attacked by a force supposed to be from five to ten thousand.

At this juncture, Col. Baker fell at the head of his brigade, gallantly cheering the men to the conflict. Immediately before he fell, he dispatched Maj. Young to Gen. Stone to apprise him of the condition of affairs. Gen. Stone immediately proceeded in person towards the right to take command, but in the confusion created by the fall of Col. Baker, the right wing sustained a repulse with considerable loss.

Gen. Stone reports that his left wing retreated in good order and will hold possession of Harrison's Island and the approaches thereto. Strong reinforcements will be sent forward to Gen. Stone during the night.

The Situation.

The crossing of the Potomac by General BANKS' column, which has probably by this time been fully effected, is the last of the series of slow but certain movements whereby General MCCLELLAN has been redeeming the soil lost to our arms by the reverse of Bull Run. By this movement, each of the great sections of the army of the Potomac will be represented in Virginia; and if the rebels do not hotly contest the occupation of Leesburg, the whole of the Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad will fall into our hands, thereby affording us facilities for the rapid movement of our troops to any point above Washington.—By this means, ready communication will be opened between Gen. Banks' and Gen. McClellan's columns, so that, if safety is in either field imperilled, the whole army may be concentrated. Gen. McCall's Pennsylvania Reserves, thirteen regiments, have already crossed into Virginia, to take the place of the advancing regiments in the Potomac fortifications. Fairfax Court House will probably be occupied to-day by General McClellan, who has moved his headquarters from Washington across the river; and as Gen. Banks has taken command of his columu on the Virginia side, a regular advance will probably take place at once. The capacities of these young military leaders will now be tested, and the trust is high in all loyal hearts that they may be equal to the emergency. Loudoun county, of which Leesburg is court-house town, is the richest and most improved in all Eastern Virginia. Our entire army is now comprised in the northeastern sections of Loudoun and Fairfax. To-day may bring forth great events in the history of the war.—*The Press*, of yesterday.

Locals.

☞ Captain Robert Horrel, of Gaysport, is at home for a few days. The Captain has had charge of Col. Murray's Regiment, now at Huntingdon—the Col. being commander of the post.

☞ We were entertained, one day this week, by seeing a hog passing through the streets of our town with a wood-saw on its back. Porky was in search of employment.

☞ The scarlet fever, which for a time appeared among us in a mild form, has assumed a more malignant character and has already carried death into several families of this place.

☞ The Depot of the Ebensburg and Cresson railroad, in this place, has been raised and will be completed in a few weeks. It is a large and substantial frame building.—*Ebensburg Dem.*

☞ The Canal Feeder aqueduct, near this place, broke down last week, thereby stopping the supply of water from the reservoir. It did not cause any increased detention of the army supplies, now lying at Pittsburg for want of means of transportation.

☞ We have been honored, during the past week, with calls from our friends and brethren Traugh of the *Standard* and McCrum of the *Tribune*. We thank you, gentlemen, for your friendly visits, and hope that they may be continued, and never become few and far between.

☞ The new Engine now running on the rail road between this place and Altoona, is of an odd construction. It is very neat in appearance, and is so built that the fuel is kept under the floor of the engine, immediately behind the boiler, thus obviating the necessity of a tender, and making the affair look like an animal without a caudle appendage.

ACCIDENT.—A young man named Rickabaugh, who had been employed in the shops of the Company in Altoona had his right collar bone broken on Friday last by being caught between two engine tanks which he was helping to shift. He is not seriously injured.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Monday last a young man by name of Myers, son of Conrad Myers, met with an accident at Cold Spring Station, near the Junction, by which he lost a limb. Whilst some line cars were being cut loose he passed between them, when his leg was caught and so horribly crushed as to render amputation necessary.—*Gettysburg Star.*

☞ Some of our friends in the northwestern counties, are urging the election of E. Cowan, of the Warren *Mail*, as speaker of the House of Representatives in the next State Legislature. Mr. Cowan was a member of the last House, from the District of Warren and Crawford counties. He is said to have considerable experience in legislative matters.

ACCIDENT.—A boy, named John Lust, aged about twelve years, while gathering hickory nuts upon Brush Mountain, fell from a tree, on this day a week ago, and was seriously injured about the head. There were but few hopes for his recov-

SHOT.—On last Saturday a Telegraphic dispatch was received by Mr. Divinny, of this place, from Parksburg Va., stating that his son John Divinny, jr., who was then in the Western part of the State on private business, was shot, and dangerously if not fatally wounded. Mr. Divinny immediately started for the place where the son was lying, and on his arrival at Parkersburg, but some twenty or so miles from his son, he learned, and telegraphed to the family, that he was still living and hopes of recovery entertained. No later intelligence has been received, but from the location and nature of the wound, as reported we think with proper care he may recover.—*Blairsville Jour.*

POTATOES.—A few weeks ago we had a promising crop of potatoes. The roots were large, and of excellent taste, when prepared for the table. We promised ourselves an abundant supply of cheap and nourishing food. Besides, we supposed, that while the times were bearing hard upon the poor, they would still be able to live economically and luxuriously upon this nourishing esculent. We fear our hopes have been delusive—information has reached us that the rot is destroying thousands of bushels of potatoes in the surrounding country. It is not, we are informed, a rot consuming the outside of the root but a blackness of the inside, extending outward. The potatoe rot is a disease for which physicians have been unable to discover a remedy.

MUSTER ROLL.—The following is a correct roll of Capt. J. W. Hicks' company of Keystone Zouaves, now at camp Cameron, The company, as will be seen, numbers 85, rank and file, all of whom, with three exceptions, hail from "Little Blair." Capt. H. expects to have the even hundred men before he leaves camp. In point of material and discipline, it is as fine a company as has yet been mustered into the service, and, should opportunity occur, will prove itself one of the bravest of the brave."

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain	John W. Hicks,	Blair co.
1st Lieut.	Geo. S. Hoover,	do
2d do	Alfred Hicks	do

NON-COMMISIONED OFFICERS.

1st Sergeant	Joseph Keech.	Blair co.
2d do	John Smith	do
3d do	Geo W Cruse	do
4th do	Wm Robinson	do
5th do	Andrew J White	do
1st Corporal.	Samuel Flynn	do
2d do	Benjamin White	do
3d do	David R Smith	do
4th do	James Williams	do
5th do	Joshua V Davis	do
6th do	Martin Gates	do
7th do	George Hall	do
8th do	Jas S McCartney	do
Drummer	William R Smith	do
Company Clerk	JA McConnell	do

PRIVATES.

1	Ayers William,	Blair co.
2	Bold Thomas,	do
3	Bomegardner Zachariah	do
4	Beals Abram	do
5	Breeze Samuel	do
6	Cox John	do
7	Chamberlain Wm P	do
8	Crawford William	do
9	Champeno William	do
10	Curr John	do
11	Callighan Michael	do
12	Dasher Samuel	do
13	Dasher Levi	do
14	Dunlap William	do
15	Downs Daniel	do
16	Deafabaugh Adam	do
17	Deafabaugh Thomas	do
18	Davis George	do
19	Glunt Jacob	do
20	Gates Martin V B	do
21	Gates Maxwell	do
22	Good John	do
23	Green Edward S	do
24	Gates George	do
25	Helsel Edward	do
26	Hoover John F	do
27	Harlen Joseph	do
28	Hook Maddock	do
29	Hoover Thomas L	do
30	Howe Robert	do
31	Hicks Philomen N	York co.
32	Hainzey Adam	Blair co.
33	Hainzey George	do
34	Hainzey John	do
35	Jenkins John	do
36	Keagarice Ebenezer	do
37	Ling John	do
38	Ling William	do
39	Linginger Edward,	Cumberland co.
40	Laise John	Blair co.
41	Lang James	do
42	Lorens John	do
43	Marks Jacob	do
44	Marks Benjamin	do
45	Moore Jesse S	do
46	Miller Henry	do
47	McKeehen Washington	do
48	Montgomery Thomas,	Cumberland co.
49	Mowry William,	Blair co.
50	Mowry Thomas	do
51	McGrevin John	do
52	Neely Thomas	do
53	Poet Michael	do
54	Ramage Thomas R	do
55	Reddy Henry	do
56	Reddick Franklin	do
57	Smith John M	do
58	Smith Henry	do
59	Snyder James	do
60	Sanders Albert	do
61	Strayer Henry	do
62	Tate William W	do
63	Tate John F	do
64	Freese Henry	do
65	Vaughn Thomas	do
66	Wilderson Peter	do
67	Zecke Louis R	do

PRESENTATION OF A HORSE TO GEN. SCOTT.—A few days ago Colonel P. Kerr, of Clarion county, Pennsylvania, presented, in person, to General Winfield Scott, a most splendid sorrel horse, five years old, weighing fifteen hundred pounds, and measuring seventeen hands high. The horse the General has been using is rather broken down with age, having carried his distinguished owner, who is no light weight, for many years; so the generous present came to the war-worn, scar-covered veteran, in good time. The horse is a noble specimen of his race, and was raised in Clarion county by Mr. Shoup. The General was very much pleased, and although he cannot now mount him very well, he can use him in his carriage. Clarion county is doing very well furnishing horses for military heroes. Napoleon III. is now riding a horse raised in that county.

SPLENDID PENNSYLVANIA BODY GUARD FOR GENERAL SHERMAN.—A splendid body guard is in course of formation for General Sherman, Commander of the Department of Kentucky. It was originally intended for General Rober Anderson, and the suggestion, coupled with an urgent request to raise it, came from that officer to Mr. Palmer, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; but as General Anderson's failing health was not sufficient to enable him to discharge the rigorous duties of the Kentucky service, and caused his resignation, the guard will be assigned to his successor, General Sherman. This corps is being filled by a stated number from every county in Pennsylvania, who are selected for their education and respectability. Letters have been sent by Mr. Palmer to gentlemen in the several districts, on whom the duty devolves of choosing the honored recruits. The company is to rendezvous at Carlisle barracks. They will be drilled at that place in the movements of foot soldiers, and in the use of the sabre and pistol, and when prepared to move will be sent to Kentucky, where some of the best horses that famous country produces will be procured them. The duties of the corps will be hazardous and important—it is not intended simply to be a body guard—and we expect to chronicle some of their exploits. With Pennsylvania's brain and muscle, and Kentucky's fleet and fiery charger's, great things will be expected of these chosen warriors. We have not been able to ascertain who have been appointed to select the recruits from this county.

The Probable Complexion of the Next Legislature.

"We have tried our utmost, to present a complete list of the members elected to the next Legislature, but the returns are coming in so slowly, and the votes in some counties are so evenly balanced, that nothing but the official count of the army vote next November will decide the result".—*Pa. Tel.*

THE SENATE.

The following districts elected Senators at the last election:

	REP.	DEM.
Third District, Philadelphia,		1
Montgomery,		1
Bucks,		1
Northampton,		1
Berks,		1
Schuylkill,		
Clinton, Lycoming, Centre and Union,	1	
York,		1
Allegheny,	1	
Erie and Crawford,	1	
Clarion, Jefferson, Forest and Elk,		1
	3	8
Senators holding over,	20	2
	23	10
	10	
Republican majority,	13	

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following are the most reliable returns we can make of the probable complexion of the next House of Representatives, viz:

	UNION.	DEM.
Adams,	1	
Allegheny,	5	
Armstrong and Westmoreland,		3
Beaver and Lawrence,	2	
Bedford and Somerset,	2	
Berks,		3
Blair,	1	
Bradford,	2	
Bucks,		2
Butler,	2	
Cambria,		1
Carbon and Lehigh,		2
Centre,		1
Chester,	3	
Clarion and Forest,		1
Clearfield, Jefferson, McKean and Elk,		2
Clinton and Lycoming,	2	
Columbia, Montour, Wyoming and Sullivan,		1
Crawford and Warren,	2	
Cumberland and Perry,	1	1
Dauphin,	2	
Delaware,	1	
Erie,	2	
Fayette,		1
Franklin and Fulton,	2	
Greene,		1
Huntingdon,	1	
Indiana, Union and Snyder,	2	
Lancaster.	4	
Lebanon,	1	
Luzerne,	2	
Mercer and Venango,	1	
Mifflin,		1
Monroe and Pike,	1	
Montgomery,		3
Northampton,		2
Northumberland,		1
Potter and Tioga,	2	
Philadelphia,	7	10
Susquehanna,	1	
Schuylkill,	1	2
Washington;	1	1
Wayne,	1	
York,		2
	58	42
	42	
Union majority,	16	

☞ The late heavy rains caused a remendous freshet in the Susquehanna river, and resulted in the destruction of a larg eamount of property.

—A steam biscuit bakery has been put in operation at Honolulu, Sandwich Island. The machinery was importib from San Francisco.

PENNSYLVANIA [illegible] FULL.—Some of the [illegible] papers of other States, in speaking of the number of volunteers sent by the respective States to the aid of the Government, place Pennsylvania in the list of those States behind the required quota. This is not so. Intelligence from Harrisburg says the quota demanded of our State, by the last Presidential requisition, is entirely full, and all the regiments are either at Washintgton or at camp in various parts of the State, ready to march to Washington, under the orders of the War Department. These regiments are composed of the "very best" material, both in men, arms, and equipments, that have been contributed to the United States Government. If every other loyal State is as forward as this, the rebellion will not continue to flourish.

WEATHER such as last night cannot be healthy and with our hearts and minds full of the war we cannot but think with the deepest sympathy of our volunteers in the field, exposed to the chill winds, fogs and rain day and night. It is consoling to think that the cry for blankets and socks for the soldiers is responded to energetically and we notice gifts of the former and "Hose Companies" to supply the latter with the greatest pleasure. Could every loyal man or woman in the North fully appreciate the character of "picket duty" and entrenchment labor, as tens of thousands of our soldiers experience it every day, they would redouble their efforts to see our defenders supplied with necessary articles like these without a days delay.

Contraband Spoils of War.

A Portion of the Lexington Bank Treasure in Chicago.

From the Chicago Tribune, Oct. 22.

It will be remembered that prior to the siege of Lexington Col. Mulligan seized upon $987,000, the available funds of the Farmer's Bank located at that place, upon the sufficient grounds that the stockholders of the bank were secessionists. The contraband funds, for the sake of the greater security, were burried within the entrenchments, and as some say, beneath Col. Mulligan's own tent.

After the capture of town and its occupation by Price, the rebel General became apprised from some source of the whereabouts of the treasure, examined it and returned it to the bank. The officers of the bank counted it and found that it fell short $1500. There was a leak somewhere and diligent inquiry was made to ascertain the locality of the missing funds, but without avail. The search was given up as useless, and fifteen thousand dollars were charged to profit and loss.

Curious enough, a considerable portion of these funds has come to light in Chicago, in a novel manner. Among the returned members of the Irish brigade was one Henry Brandburn, who came richly laden with the spoils of war. He had evidently made the siege of Lexington, whatever its results collectively, a matter of profit individually, from the lavish manner in which he squandered Farmers Bank fives on Monday. Bradburn had in his possession $2700. He gathered about him a gang of thieves, swindlers and prostitues, and the crowd held high carnival over the body. He purchased rich dresses and clothed the crowd in purple and fine linen. For once the, "swell mob," much to their astonishment, came out in broadeloth. They attended some foot races where Brandburn, in a state of gross intoxication, bet heavily, and of course on the wrong man every time, thereby materially diminishing his stock of Farmer's fives. During the latter part of the day, Bradburn took a financial turn and went among the brokers. They willingly took $800 of the the money—worth ninety cents on the dollar—for $180 in gold, and his pile was again diminished, leaving him but $600. He had during the day got rid of $1,900.

In this plight he was found by the people, who were aware of the circumstance, and taken into custody. Upon his arraignment before the police magistrates Brandburn averred that he came honestly by the money, although he was not very loud in his statements as regard to the manner in which he obtained it. He readily acknowledged that it was a part of the treasure buried in the entrenchments, but whether it was given to him or was dug up by him, has not yet been ascertained. In any event it is clear that our local authorities have no jurisdiction in the case, as the theft, if there be any, was committed in Missouri. Most of the bills have been recovered by the police, who at present hold the money in their possesion, with what propriety it is difficult to ascertain.

The case is a curious one, but the law is elastic, and, like the Procustean bed, may be stretched to suit any case. The Irish Brigade has never been [illegible] of service, and Brandburn [illegible] out furlough or permiss[illegible] in the eyes of the [illegible] matter has been [illegible] ernment agent in [illegible] formed that the [illegible] will be remand[illegible] bly the Fa[illegible] practical[illegible]

☞ [illegible] Enow[illegible] show[illegible]

THE WHIG.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

HOLLIDAYSBURG.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1861.

ARMY WOOLENS.

The report that our government has sent orders to Europe for the purpose of obtaining army woolens has created some feeling among manufacturers. There is no occasion for jealousy or for misapprehension. The departments are unable to supply the army with clothing manufactured entirely from domestic material. Our manufacturing establishments in rural districts are plenty; but many of them hold back because they dislike to change their course of business, thinking that it will not pay at the prices offered by the government or that the job will not last long. This is an error. The government pays good prices and there is a great probability of continual employment in army furnishing. No one knows how long the war may last; but until it has closed vast armies must be clothed and fed. Every legitimate encouragement has been given to the domestic manufacturer. The government has offered to take blankets &c. in such quantities as can be furnished. The humblest establishment can make itself useful. Manufacturer, the government will take all the goods you can offer and more too. Don't stand in the market-place, idle, when so much work is to be done. Don't be afraid to turn your machinery to account for fear of the speedy termination of your employment. Don't despise the small amount of extra exertion that it may cost you, for while it keeps yourself, your operatives and your neighbors in employment, it will assist in putting down rebellion and in bringing the the seditious to condign punishment.

AMERICA'S FUTURE.

Before the breaking out of the civil war, the country enjoyed almost uninterrupted peace for seventy five years. Owing to our long continued and peaceful condition, we had learned to predict our future policy, with almost absolute certainty. But another class of circumstances claims our attention. A war, unlooked for, and unjustifiable, has broken in upon our domestic sanctuary, and, whilst events are so rapidly developing themselves, we must be prepared to meet them. Universal gloom has overcast the public mind. Many are ready to despond—almost losing faith in the strength and stability of the government. They magnify the powers of the Rebels and close their eyes upon the resources of the Federals.

We believe the prospect of success upon our part is more flattering now than ever. In the spring, the insurrection found us without an army—and almost without a government. The day is growing brighter: we have now an army of nearly five hundred thousand men, well equipped, well officered, and with abundance of artillery and transportation, and we have also a government stronger and more vigorous than ever before. Whilst the government waits to crush rebellion in its folds liberty, does not suffer a particle. For the liberty to assail and attempt to destroy or aid and abet those who do so attempt to destroy the government that protects their lives and property, is no liberty at all. Moreover when the government has succeeded in restoring peace, it will be a lasting peace. Our reasons are these: the first consequence of the war will be to change the relation between the rebel [illegible] and his slave. The war is not carried [illegible] that purpose, but it will follow. [illegible] would strike us will be [illegible] class will be introduced [illegible] ates; a laboring white [illegible] in bringing order out [illegible] magnanimity which [illegible] ways shown will [illegible] discontinue a [illegible] Examples [illegible] e power [illegible] ssfully [illegible] ction. [illegible] or the [illegible] Like [illegible] ge

DEATH OF COL. BAKER.

We are called upon to notice the death of another brave and talented officer of the Union army. Col. E. D. Baker, Senator from Oregon, fell in a skirmish with the enemy, near Washington. He had command of a body of troops called the California regiment.

This lamented officer had already acquired much honor in the service of his country, having commanded a regiment of Illinois volunteers in the war with Mexico; and in which he distinguished himself by his bravery and gallant behavior. After the war he resumed the practice of law in Springfield and eventually, being of a restless disposition, removed to Oregon, from which State he was elected United States Senator. His senatorial was no less brilliant than his military career.

Upon the breaking out of the civil war he was appointed by Gov. Curtin to the command of a regiment and by his untiring energy won for himself additional regard, and now, as he has fallen, nothing is left but to mourn his loss and cherish his example.

VIGOR.

Every day reveals a determination on the part of the government to put the army in a most perfect state of discipline, and efficiency. Several rebel prisoners recently released have been refused flags of truce to the rebel lines. Hereafter when any important movement is in contemplation no knowledge of our plans and forces can be carried by men whose ingratitude and treachery excels that of Satan when he attempted to revolutionize heaven.

OUR COUNTRY.

Some of our readers think we went too far last week in speaking of Mr. BANKS, because of his political antecedents.

Our answer is, that he who is for our country is our friend, and he who is against our country, our foe.

However we may have differed with Mr. Banks in the past, we greet him as a brother now, when he not only stands by the flag of his country—not only supports the administration in the present just and holy war—but publicly chastises all men with whom he lately acted that do not follow his example.

A Veteran Soldier.

Among the men enlisted with Capt. Williams in Johnstown is an old soldier who has already seen nineteen years and three months service—having served nine years in the British service, ten in the United States service, and three months in the recent volunteer service as a member of the band of the 3d Regiment of volunteers from this State. He has also four sons enlisted in the United States service—two in Col. Campbell's Cambria County Regiment and two in Capt. William's company. The name of this veteran soldier is Elisha C. Bennett. He is over 45 years of age, and last week married a second wife half his age, who will accompany him in the campaign upon which he will soon enter. During his term of service in the British army he visited the West Indies and Canada. His first enlistment in the United States service—from 1839 to 1844—was spent principally in Maine and Rhode Island, at Newport Barracks. During his second term he passed through the Mexican war, in Gen. Taylor's division of the army, participating in all old Zach's battles, from Palo Alto to Buena Vista, and received his discharge at Newport Barracks, Kentucky, in 1849. His entire nineteen years and a quarter's service was put in as a musician, but he entered the public service for a fifth time as a private in the ranks. We are pleased to say, however, that since his enlistment with Capt. Williams he has been assigned the position of 2d Sergeant, and will remain among us for some weeks yet on recruiting service for the Company. We question whether a similar instance of faithful and persevering public service and devoted patriotism can be found in the land, even in this most prolific era of patriotic examples. Pass around the name of Elisha C. Bennett—the man who has already given nine years to the country of his birth, ten to that of his adoption, and now gives himself, wife and four sons for three years more to the support of the Government.—*Johns. Trib.*

SILVER GRAYS.—The company being recruited in this county, under the above name, composed entirely of men over forty-five years of age, is still in a flourishing condition. It is reduced to a certainty that it will see active service in the tented field in the cource of a few weeks.—The members met at Wilmore yesterday to choose officers, with what result we did not hear.—*The Alleghanian.*

☞ Gen. Fremont has been removed, and Gen. Hunter took his command yesterday.

THE NEWS.

We lay before our readers a summary of to-day's news.—On Monday at 9 o'clock, A. M., Gen. Stone, with his division of the Federal troops began, to advance, towards Leesburg with the intention of occupying that place. The regiment under Col. Baker formed part of the right wing—after a spirited effort the gallant Col. fell from his horse, pierced by a rebel bullet. His remains were taken to Poolsville. Our troops fell back to Harrison's Island.—We have news from Kansas, that the town of Humbolt was burned by secessionists from the Indian country.—Two hundred wagons and a thousand yoke of oxen, were sent to Gen. Fremont during the last week.—The office of the *Democrat and Journal*, of Terra Haute, Ind., was completely demolished, by two or three companies of Indiana troops, stationed at that place.—It is reported, by the Bangor *Times*, that the Powhattan has captured the rebel privateer, Sumter. The report is discredited.—Zollicoffer, the rebel commander in Kentucky, has been superceded by Lee.—The U. S. steamer, J. D. Perry, from St. Louis to Jefferson City, Mo., was attacked at Portland, and narrowly escaped being captured.—A United States gunboat, the Conestoga, in reconnoitering up the Tennessee river, captured two barges ladened with flour for the rebel camps.—The Mississippi gunboat flotilla, is making rapid progress in construction, and before long will be ready to pass down the river and cast her metal into the face of Treason.

—We received a telegraphic despatch to-day at noon, from Philadelphia, dated yesterday. Nearly as fast as the mail.

FOREIGN.

We have late news from Europe, by the steamship Etna.—It is reported that Prince Napolean has sent to the Emperor an important state paper, relative to American affairs.—The King of Prussia had paid a two days visit to the French Emperor.—The Emperor of China is dead.—It is stated that orders are about to be issued to prepare a French squadron for Mexico.

It is rumored that Napolean has offered to purchase the Great Eastern, but the report needs confirmation.—The French Government has made some arrangements by which the financial difficulties of that country may be obviated.—Garibaldi has left his Island home, destination unknown.—An insurrection occured in Czelyed, Poland, in which a Russian eagle was torn from the public building, and the Polish eagle substituted. The mayor of the town was killed. Dr. Russel's last letter was devoted to the consideration of affairs in Maryland.—Our readers will remember that we had occasion, last week, to refer to the conduct of Mr. Lindsay, member of the British Parliament. The gentleman has made another speech in favor of recognizing the C. S. A.—The Spanish Government, has, at last consented to deliver up the archives of the Government of Naples.—The sales of cotton in Liverpool have been steady with a slight advance. The parties whose cry has always been of the cotton famine of England will shortly see that the operatives in the factories are not so ready to spring up and tear from its foundation the ancient fabric of the British Empire.

Important Correspondence between Secretary Seward and Lord Lyons.

Lord Lyons, several days ago, addressed a letter to the Secretary of State, in which he said, "Her Majesty's Government were much concerned to find that two British subjects, Messrs. Patrick and Rahming, had been subjected to arbitrary arrest, and, although they had been released, he could not but regard the matter as one requiring very serious consideration."

Lord Lyons, under instructions, therefore, felt bound to remonstrate against "such irregular proceedings," as he designates them, and to say that the authority of Congress is necessary in order to justify the arbitrary arrest and imprisonment of British subjects.

Secretary Seward, in the course of his reply, after detailing the facts in regard to the two persons named in Lord Lyon's note, says:

"The proceedings of which the British Government complains were taken upon information conveyed to the President by the legal police authorities of the country, and they were not instituted until after he had suspended the great writ of freedom, in just the extent that, in view of the perils of the State, he deemed necessary. For the exercise of that discretion, he, as well as his advisers, among whom are the Secretary of War, and Secretary of State, is responsible by law before the highest judicial tribunal of the Republic, and amenable also to the judgment of his countrymen and the enlightened opinion of the civilized world."

And in conclusion Mr. Seward remarks: "The safety of the whole people has become, in the present emergency, the supreme law; and so long as the danger shall exist, all classes of society, equally the denizen and the citizen, cheerfully acquiesce in the measures which that law prescribes. This Government does not question the learning of the legal advisers of the British Crown, or the justice of the deference which Her Majesty pays to them. Nevertheless, the British Government will hardly expect that the President will accept their explanation of the Constitution of the United States, especially when the Constitution thus expounded would load upon him the sole executive responsibility of suppressing the existing insurrection, while it would transfer to Congress the most material and indispensable power to be employed for that purpose. Moreover, these explanations find no real support in the letter, much less in the spirit of the Constitution itself. He must be allowed, therefore, to prefer and be governed by the view of our organic national law, which, while it will enable him to execute his great trust with complete success, receives the sanction of the highest authorities of our own country, and is sustained by the general consent of the people, for whom alone that Constitution was established.

"I avail myself of this opportunity to offer to your lordship a renewed assurance of my very high consideration."

The Fur Trade.

The trade in furs generally commences about the last of October, and at present the business is quite brisk among the numerous dealers throughout the city. Mink sable and Siberian squirrel furs are those most in demand, and are considered most fashionable. Although the demand for this class of furs is very great, yet, owing to the great supply and the facility with which they are obtained, the prices are moderate. The best quality of mink sable is found in Maine; it is also procured in the Hudson Bay regions, the North-west, and found in small quantities in this State.

The most expensive of all furs is the Russian sable, which sell from $500 to $1,500 per set. This quality of fur is very scarce, and, besides, their exportation from Russia has been prohibited by the Emperor.—Those that reach this country are smuggled away. The Hudson Bay sable is also scarce and expensive, being sold as high as $100 to $600 per set.

The opossum and muskrat furs abound in great quantities and easily obtained.—Fitch is but little in demand, although a few years since it was much sought after. Buffalo skins are obtained in Minnesota, Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, and northern Texas. Each year this animal becomes scarcer, and before many years they will doubtless be extinct. The animals are shot by the Indians and others, who sell the skins to traders. The hides are worth from three to twelve dollars a piece. The finest skins are greatly in demand by military officers, who use them instead of blankets, for which they are found far superior.

Most of the beaver skins bought by the dealers in Philadelphia are shipped by them to England, where they are used extensively for cloakings. This animal is found among the Rocky Mountains, and in the British Dominions, and does not, as many suppose, decrease each year, although it is said, they push farther West. The quantity of beaver skins obtained this year is equally as great as has been procured for several years back. Very few found about Lake Superior, where a few years since they were found in great numbers.

The detailers of the largest cities resort to numerous tricks by which they can dye furs of a common quality, and give them the appearance of those more rare. The price of all furs varies to their shades of color, and their scarcity.

The Lawyer and the Indian.

In the city of Halifax there dwelt a lawyer, crafty, subtile, and cute as a fox. An Indian of the Micmac tribe, named Simon, owed him some money. The lawyer had waited long for the tin. His patience at last gave out, and he threatened the Indian with lawsuits, processes and executions. The poor red man got scared and brought the money to his creditor.—The lawyer took it and then turned to his desk without any acknowledgment. The Indian waited expecting the lawyer would write a receipt.

"What are you waiting for?" asked the lawyer.

"A receipt, sir," said the Indian.

'A receipt,' said he, 'a receipt what do you know about a receipt? Can you understand the nature of a receipt? Tell me the use of one and I will give it to you.'

The Indian looked at him for a moment, and then said: "'Spose may be me die, me go to hebben; me find gate locked; me see 'postle Peter, he say, 'Simon, what? me say, 'Want to get in? he say, 'You good man?' me say yes; he say "You pay dat money? what me do if I had no receipt? me had to hunt all ober hell to find you."

The receipt was filled up in quick order.

—According to reports made of the recent session of the Wesleyan Conference held in Paris, twenty new chapels and four new Sunday Schools are reported to have been opened, and there have been revivals in several churches of the South.

—The Board of Supervisors of Detroit, Michigan, has appropriated $17,000 for the families of the volunteers.

—Waiting for dead men's shoes is, in most cases, a bootless affair.

—Bad words, like bad shillings are often brought home to the person who has uttered them.

☞ If you feel cold read Stephen Winter's advertisement.

Cumberland Gap.

Of which we are now hearing so much, is about ten miles from Cumberland Ford, and has been celebrated, for a century, as a great depression in the mountain ridge which traverses the continent from New Hampshire to Northern Alabama. Through this Gap, very similar in its appearance and characteristics to the South Pass in the Rocky Mountains, formerly the emigrants from Virginia and North Carolina passed on their way to the virgin wilds of the West. For half a century, thousands upon thousands poured through this natural gateway into the Mississippi Valley, from the Atlantic slopes. Boone, Kenton, and their pioneer *confreres* first entered the land of "cane and turkey" over this pre-Adamite turnpike. It really forms to this hour the best, and, in fact, only practicable road for the transportation of troops and heavy munitions of war from East Tennessee into Kentucky.

The troops which have for months back been engaged in persecuting such men as Nelson, Maynard, Brownlow, and other patriots of East Tennessee, are now actually upon Kentucky soil under the command of General Zollicoffer, who is well known to the public as a politician and an editor. For a long time he dabbled only in State politics, confining his ambition to the State Legislature. For a long time he was the editor of an old-line Whig newspaper in Nashville, using his position as a stepping-stone to his elevation to membership in the Federal Congress. That position he finally obtained, but his ambition was not limited to that goal. He wanted to be Governor of Tennessee, and even aimed at the highest Federal honors.

But the Democratic party of that day had gotten complete control of Tennessee, and he could not, therefore, hope to obtain the bounds of his desires, save through some new medium. He tried the Know-Nothing organization. That failed him. His star passed into obscuration, and when Secession turned up he embraced it, as the means of converting himself from an opaque political body into a living light in the popular atmosphere. He has become a general in name, and name only. He has, as yet, given no evidence of ability in that direction. Wise and Floyd, men of much brighter natural parts, have proved failures, and he is not likely to turn out any better. He is naturally a slow, heavy man, lymphatic in his temperament, and inert in action, but a fine debater, when roused, as his discussion with A. H. Stephens proved in 1854, in Congress.

Bedroom Battle among the Newspaper Correspondents.

The Jefferson City correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette was one of the "press gang" not long since collected at the Capital, to write the history of the Fremont campaign. They all lodged in one room of the hotel and occasionally diverted themselves by a species of warfare which is best described by the Gazette man as follows:

"Happening to drop in the other night, I found the representatives of the *Missouri Republican*, the Cincinnati *Commercial*, the New York *World* and *Tribune*, engaged in a hot discussion upon matrimony, which finally run into metaphysics. Now, it is not to be supposed that people can long indulge in a metaphysical controversy without coming to blows. So finally the *Republican* having plumply disputed an abstruse proposition of the *Tribune*, the latter seized an immense bolster and brought it down with an emphasis upon the glossy pate of his antagonist. This instantly broke up the debate in a row, and a general melee commenced. The *Republican* grabbed up a damp towel and, doubling it up, aimed a stunning blow at his assailant, which missed him and brought up against the nasal protuberance of *Frank Leslie*. The exasperated Frank dealt back a pillow, followed by a well packed knapsack, in return. Then the *Missouri Democrat* sent a coverlit, which lit on and developed the knowledge box of the *Herald*, who repaid the compliment with a ponderous pair of saddle-bags, which passed so close to the *Gazette's* head that in dodging it he bumped his phrenology against the bedpost, and raised quite a respectable sized organ where none existed before. Simultaneously the *Commercial* threw a haversack, which hit *Harper* in the bread basket, and doubled him into a folio, while, at the same instant, the Chicago *Tribune* plumped the New York *Times* between the peepers with a ragged copy of *Ovid's Art of Love*, just as the latter gave the *Herald* a heavy side wipe on the mug with a strapped up India rubber over coat, which knocked him against the *World*, who that moment caught a pillow on the leg of a chair, splitting it and scattering the feathers through the surging atmosphere, and as these two worthies went down together, they carried the table with them, spilling the ink, scattering the literary contents, and putting the candles out, which brought the contest to a sudden close; and after considerable delay in feeling round for a stray match, which at last turned up, a light was struck, the combatants proceeded to adjust their toilets and repair damages, and, having lit the calumets of peace, gently resigned themselves to the soothing influence of the weed."

☞ Postage stamps are now manufactured at 14 cents per thousand. Before they were manufactured for 18 cents.

☞ Poor Old Wise has been relieved of his command in Western Virginia. He has always proven a better gas maker than anything else.

A gentleman just arrived at Lebanon, Kentucky, from New Orleans, gives the Louisville *Journal* the information that the rebel preparations for the defence of that city (New Orleans) are on a large scale, and so formidable as to render the city secure against assault by any naval force the Government can at present command. Great improvements, he says, have been made recently in the means of defence along the Mississippi river. The batteries of small field pieces at first erected have been changed for heavy siege guns, and many points have been fortified within a few weeks, which were until then assailable and unprotected. There have been sent out from Memphis alone a fleet of ten gunboats, which had been operating between that point and Columbus, Kentucky.

Another gentleman, who has just arrived from the South, has given a correspondent of the same paper an account of his experiences. Georgia alone has 30,000 men in the rebel service, but the State was unable to arm more than half that number. She had sent 5,000 men to Virginia, but when her coast was threatened she tried to recall them, offering to substitute 5,000 raw recruits. Her request, however, was not complied with. The Gulf States have cannon in abundance, but are sadly in want of small arms and muskets. *The Bermuda, which ran the blockade, and arrived at Savannah, brought over but six thousand five hundred stand of arms, and not the almost fabulous number accredited to her.*

Great preparation is making in North Carolina to resist the contemplated Federal invasion. *It is their design to impress the Government at Washington with the idea that the Federal troops can make an easy conquest of North Carolina, to inveagle them a considerable distance inland, and, at the proper time, to pounce upon and utterly annihilate them.* In other words, they flatter themselves that they have all the preparations made necessary to entrap the Federals.

—Several soldiers, claimed by Lord Lyons as British subjects, were discharged from the army on Monday.

Markets.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Oct. 25, 1861.

WHOLESALE MARKET PRICES, PAID —BY OUR DEALERS.

Flour per bbl—Extra Family,		$5 25
" " Extra,		4 90
" " Superfine,		4 75
Wheat per bushel—White,		1 15
" " Red,		1 00
Rye " "		50
Corn " "		40
Oats " "		25
Barley " "		50

Philadelphia Markets.

Flour per bbl.—Superfine,		$5.25a5.50
" " Extra,		5.62a6.75
" " Fancy Brands,		6.50a7.50
Wheat per bush.—Pa. & West'n,		1.23a1.25
" " Southern,		1.27a1.32
Rye—Penn'a,		0.65
Oats—Penn'a,		37a93

NEW YORK, Oct. 21, 1861.—There is a fair activity in the Money market at 6a7 per cent on best collaterals, and the supply is ample on demand for the wants of the street. The discount houses are doing but little in paper, the quantity of paper on the market being small. Leading names go at 6a7 per cent.

Died.

In Huntingdon, on Sunday last, of Typhoid fever, Mr. EDWARD CHERRY, of Bells Mills, in this county, a member of Capt. Jones, Tyrone Company.

In Altoona on the 20th inst., Mr. JOSHUA HOOPER, 70 years old.

In the same place, on the same day, WILLIAM T. B., son of Dr. John L. and Mary J. Ickes, aged 19 years.

In the same place on the 12th inst., Mr. JOHN M'FARLAND, aged about 60.

ELECTION OF MANAGERS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Altoona and Clearfield Plank Road and Turnpike Company, will be held at the Office of the Secretary, in Altoona, on Monday Nov. 4, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a President and Board of Managers, for the ensuing year.

J. W. KESSLER, Sect.

Oct. 25, 1861.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

JESSE WINGATE, Proprietor.

October 25, 1861.

NEW STOVES,

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE,

IN ALTOONA.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, such as: Continental Cook, and Hero[illegible]

[illegible]

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE, in great variety, always on hand.

ROOFING & SPOUTING put up on short notice.

All kinds of job work promptly attended to. Store and Shop on Annie street, between Harriet and Adaline streets, East Ward.

STEPHEN WINTERS.

Altoona, Oct. 25, 1861.

Poetry

OCTOBER.

BY A. MARIA BEACH.

THE woods of October, how brightly they gleam
When the sunlight is streaming their branches between;
The crimson and orange, the green and the gold,
All forming a picture most fair to behold!
I love there to wander at twilight alone,
And list to the wild wind's low musical moan,
As it singeth a dirge for the summer departed,
A requiem low for the desolate-hearted.

The skies of October, how soft is their hue,
When the sunlight and roselight are blended with blue,
And the fair fleecy clouds float in quiet away,
Like islands of peace in some beautiful bay!
And when night draweth round her dark mantle of gloom,
The fair shining stars the deep darkness illume,
And glimmer like lights in those mansions of love
Which Christ hath prepared for His children above.

O dear native month! best beloved of the year!
The children of summer may call thee severe,
And weep that thy rude winds should scatter the flowers
Which blossomed so brightly in summer's gay bowers;
But to *me*, with instruction thou ever art rife;
For thou bringest to mind the October of life;
And youth's summer, I know, is not always to stay,
Not *always* we bask in the sunlight of May.

The Farmer.

SAVING SEED.—The cool autumn nights, the sighing of the wind as it rushes along in fitful gusts, the glowing hues that begin to tinge the forest, all admonishes us that Nature's season of rest is at hand, and that we must prepare now for another year. Saving seeds seems a very simple operation, but unless performed with care, and some degree of skill, it better had not be done at all. Because if you are not willing to take pains, it is much better to go to a reliable seeds-man and purchase—and will be the cheapest in the end. It is already late to give advice in this important matter, but a few words may not come amiss. First, be sure that every thing saved for seed is the best of its kind. If your vegetables, or flowers, are not the best, reject them, and exchange with a neighbor, or buy. "Save pennies" by using poor seed, and "the pounds *will* take care of themselves"—you will never see many of them. Besides, every man owes it to his race to do what he can to promote progress in his art. It is by uttering pains that our fruits, grains and vegetables have attained their present perfection. Save only the best. Secondly, do it in season. So simple a job is generally neglected till the winds or the rains have floated off the feathery germs, or till the choisest of the fruit has gone where it will never germinate. Let it be the business of some *one* to attend to it. What is every body's business is no body's. Have a quantity of paper bags made up, some evening, of old letter envelopes, if carefully opened, make capital ones. Cut them in two, and paste the edges neatly. Do not forget to label them plainly, if you wish to avoid vexation and blunders next spring. It is well also, to understand the *theory* of saving seeds, as well as the practice. If you wish to produce the most perfect fruit or seed, be careful that the seeds selected be fully grown, and ripe. For instance, save for seed only the *middle* of the finest and earliest ears of corn, &c. On the contrary, if you wish to grow the finest double Asters select the most double blooms, and pick them *before* they are ripe, just when the edges of the petals begin to wither. Do not be afraid of the poor little shrivelled specimens of seed you will get, and reject them for the nice plump fellows, found in the less double blooms. Did you never pay a large price for a packet of seed of some famous variety of Dianthus, or other choice flower, and then upon opening it, find a few little shrivelled grains, not a quarter of which, you were sure, would ever grow, and fell yourself the victim of a swindle? But when, after anxious watching, about one in ten feebly germinated, gradually gaining strength as it grew, in fullness of time unfolded its magnificent crown, glowing with the richest hues—then you exulted in your treasure, but forgot in how wretched a easket all that beauty was shut up. Very highly cultivated flowers always produce few seeds, and those very contemptible in appearance. But preserve them with care, for, mean as they look, they are of royal blood. While you are about it, gather a little extra flowers seed to send to a friend, or give to a neighbor, and encourage them to adorn those back door-yards with a gorgeous tapestry of the Creator's own handiwork. By this means you may do much to diffuse a taste for the pure and lovely in nature, and fill your own heart with the lasting fragrance of a good action.

—Those who have no greenhouse, and yet are desirous of preserving many half hardy plants through the Winter, employ cold pits.

Clippings.

—The University of Mississippi is about to be closed for want of patronage.

—Jacob Thompson has been nominated for Governor of Mississippi.

☞ James Pierce was re-elected constable in Boston, for the forty-second year, on the 23d of September.

—A rash young man in this town has threatened to apply the Main liquor law to his sweetheart, she intoxicates him so.

—The Mobile, Ala., papers say the defences south of that city are vigorously going on.

—John W. Dawson, of Indiana, has been appointed Governor of Utah.

—The Southern Commercial Convention will assemble at, Macon, Ga., on the 14th of October.

—D. Watson, formerly a broker of New Castle, Lawrence county, committed suicide in Harrisburg on Sunday.

—It is estimated that the national debt will be three hundred millions of dollars by the first of December next.

—The town of Richmond, R. I., gives each unmarried man $36, and each married man $60, who enlists in the army from that town.

—Gen. Sherman takes command of the Kentucky Department, over Gen. Anderson, whose health is so much impaired as to disable him to continue in command.

—It is said that marital relations of the Princess Royal of England and her husband, the Prince of Prussia, are most unhappy. He is accused of actual violence toward her.

—The Prince of Wales is looking out for a wife. It appears that the betting is in favor of the Princess Anna, of Deamark, and Princess of Hesse Darmstadt; the other ladies are not yet "placed."

—There was a run on the Union Bank of St. Louis on the 7th inst., and the concern managed to redeem its notes part of the time at a shave of seven per cent, but before the close of the day it demanded ten.

—John Bell is now residing at Nashville, Tenn., with his son-in-law, one of the numerous Yateman family. He is not only political but financially ruined, and his love of liquor is said to have increased greatly of late.

—Southerners residing in Paris, who depend upon remittances from home for their support, are in a bad way. They can not get their remittances nor go home. One young man from Mobile, with an annual income of $8,000, is in the debtor's prison for his bar-room bill.

A SIGNAL CORPS.—Gen McClellan has detailed some six hundred Lieutenants from the army for a signal corps, to serve in a case of night watches. In this manner collisions among our own regiments will be prevented,

☞ An editor in a country town, who was warmely pressed during a contest to give his vote to a certain candidate, replied that it was impossible, since he had already promised to vote for the other.

'Oh,' said the candidate, 'in election matters, promises, you know, go for nothing.'

'If that is the case,' rejoined the elector 'I promise you my vote at once.'

FOUND.—James Bucannon has found his stolen harness. Somebody discovered it in a Baptist meeting-house shed, and, "being admonished by the advance of declining years," the pious Jeemes paid the $25 reward according to promise. This redemption of a promise should be wisely noted.

"HURRAH!"—A great many people have shouted "hurrah" "many a time and oft," but comparatively few, however, know its derivation and meaning. The same word, and for the same purpose, is used all the world over, and originated among the eastern nations, where it was used as a war cry, from the belief that every man who died in battle for his country, went to Heaven. It is derved from the Sclavonic word Hu raj, which means "To Paradise." —*Telegraph.*

A CUBAN PHYSICIAN having been robbed to a serious extent in his tobacco works, discovered the thief by the following ingenious artifice. Having called his negro slaves together, he addressed them thus:—"My friends, the Great Spirit appeared to me during the night, and told me that the person who stole my money should, at this instant—*this very instant*—have a parrot's feather at the point of his nose." On this announcement, the thief, anxious to find out if his guilt had declared itself, put his finger to his nose. "Man," cried the master instantly, "'tis thou who hast robbed me; the Great Spirit has just told me so!"

UNION FEELING IN NORTH CAROLINA.—Two intelligent gentlemen recently arrived in New York from North Carolina, and informed the editor of the *Times* that a strong Union feeling exists in many parts of the State. Among other things, he said:

Letters had been received from Raleigh, stating that the Legislature was in session when the Hatteras capture was told, and that the Union members rose in their places, and *cheered and swung their hats*, and were so noisy in their rejoicings that the business was for the time suspended. The same feeling, to a considerable extent pervaded the people of that city.

SMALLEST SOLDIER IN THE ARMY.

Eddy Black, son of George H. Black, of Indianapolis, is supposed to be the smallest and youngest, if not the bravest soldier in the service of the United States of the Indiana troops. When he enlisted he was but eight years of age, but he exhibited such a spirit of patriotism, and so strong a desire to serve his country, that he over persuaded his parents to let him go. He enlisted in the Twenty-First regiment, Col. McMillan, now stationed near Baltimore, where he now is, and so attached is he to the service that he refused to come home on furlough, at the earnest request of his mother, telling her that he had too much work to attend to. He forwarded his two months' pay, and what he accumulated from those who voluntarily gave him in admiration of his character, amounting in all to sixty dollars, which is now invested in Treasury notes. An army of such Lilliputs would soon overcome even the fiery ardor of the chivalry. He is a drummer boy. Just as he was leaving with the regiment, an elderly gentleman spoke to the little fellow and said, "My lad, do you know what you are going to do?" "Yes, sir," was his prompt reply, "I am going to beat the drum while the soldiers are fighting for their country." The man shed tears, and said to him, "If you return alive, come to my house and I will give you a horse. I have plenty of them." Eddy intends to hold him to his offer.

NEW GOODS!

HAVING but recently returned from the East with a new stock of ready made CLOTHING &c, the subscriber offers to the public, of this vicinity, a rare chance for cheap and substantial wearing apparel, and respectfully asks a share of the public patronage.

LOUIS GOLDMAN.

Oct. 18, '61-3m

SHERIFF SALES.

The Sheriff of Blair county will sell on the 30th of October, (court week) in Hollidaysburg the following property, to wit:

All the interest of JACOB NICHOLAS, in a certain lot of ground in Altoona, having thereon a two story dwelling house.

All the interest of JOHN NAGLE, in a certain lot of ground, in Altoona, having erected thereon a frame tavern.

All the interest of FLEMING TROUT and GORGE W. CUNNINGHAM, in a certain lot of ground in the town of Logan, Logan township, having upon it a one story plank building.

All the interest of DANIEL McCAULY, in a certain tract of land situate in Logan twp., containing 130 arres, more or less, and bounded by lands of Empfield, Hutchinson and others.

All the interest of JOSEPH DEISER, decd; in a certain lot, in Hollidaysburg having thereon erected a three story brick Brew house and Lager beer vaults, and a frame stable.

All the interest of JOHN FOX, Jr., in several lots in Tyrone borough, Blair Co. having Blacksmith shop, stable and double house erected thereon.

All the interest of DAVID McCLEAN, in a certain lot of ground, situate in in Tyrone Bor., having thereon a two story dwelling house and a stable.

Trial List for October Term, 1861.

FIRST WEEK.

E J Bollinger vs Downs & Co
John Hays & Son vs D Kirkpatrick & Sons
Elizabeth J Leamer vs WK Hemphill & Co &al
Joseph Smith vs C Aultman & Co
McClanahan Jack & Co vs William Conrow
Jos Dysart vs B O'Friel's heirs
E McMillan for use vs Getty & Patterson
T Banks vs F W Rauch
T Barnes vs Paul Mauk
Jas Malone vs Shoenberger's Ex'rs

SECOND WEEK.

John Miller vs Shoenberger's Ex'rs
Same vs Same
Charles Hughes vs G L Lloyd
George Wehn vs Jane Beals
B O'Friel's Administratrixs vs AM White &Co
Taylor & Bacon vs James M Lytle
C Garber's Executors vs Shoenberger's Ex'rs
Same vs A P Wilson
John Fox vs Union Insurance Company
Henry McMullen vs A McClain
McNamara's Adx vs Wm Lyon
Jacob Ressler vs Shoenberger's Executors
D Good's use vs D Watson et al
Wm Buchanan's use vs B O'Friel's Adm'rs
Jos P Brinton vs John Miller et al
Brotherlin vs Hagerty & Harmon
A M & R White vs R M Lemon & Co
E B Isett vs John Miller
Daniel Shannon vs George Wehn
Joseph P Brinton vs John Dougnerty
C H F Hench vs Jacob Good
Chas Hughes vs Penna R R Co
Louis Plack vs John D Hughes
Blair Co Iron & Coal Co vs R M Lemon
McFarlane's Admx vs Shoenberger's Ex'rs
Daniel Glass vs J Falkner and others
James D Rea vs Kemp and Lust
Same vs C Lust
Mrs R S Lytle vs Jos Steel
Andrew Biddle vs John Breneman & al
S & R Kergan vs James Alexander
Alsop & Shriver vs Alex Dobbins
R H Campbell vs Watson, White & Co
W P Dysart vs H Haupt et al
John Miller vs Penna R R Co
Chaffee, Stout & Co vs A Patterson
Knile & Carroll vs W Casey
C Wendell vs A. M and R White & Co
D H Hofius' Adm'r vs E H and E S Lytle
Lorenz and Leamer vs J L Hemphill et al
Ashby and Rocap vs Dr H T Coffey
J Wilkes' Ex'r vs A and E Patterson
Geo W Mauk vs M B Lingenfelter
H Crumbecker vs Wm Donaldson
A Byers et al vs Evan Williams
Elias Baker vs David Trexler
J S Medara and Co vs Brotherlin
A L Hrllidar vs Same
E McGraw vs J M Lindsey et al
H Irven vs J Shoemaker
McClanahan, Watson & Co vs J Brotherlin
M Cassiday vs John Tate
Ellen Bouslough vs Jacob Bouslough
E Hoover's Adm'rs vs J B Hoover et al
H Y Brady vs J K Ely
Peter Campbell vs Same
Wm Harlin vs Frazier
Devries, Stephens & Thomas vs H L Ake etal
C Campbell & Bro vs Tyrone & Clearfield Railroad Company
W Innes Adm'r vs John Innes' Executors
Josiah Diehl vs D C Mc Cormic
Allegheny Coal Co vs H McClelland
D C McCormic vs Thos McNamara

JOS. BALDRIGE, Prothonotary.

BOOTS and SHOES, Maufactured and Repaired by
J. A. ALBRIGHT,
Walnut st., Hollidaysburg.
Oct. 23 '61-tf

List of Traverse Jurors, October Term, 1861.

Acres Joseph, Martinsburg Bor.,
Alexander James, Allegheny.
Ale Alexander, Catharine.
Burket John M. N. Woodberry.
Baum Henry, Hollidaysburg.
Bridenbaugh Henry, Tyrone Tp.
Bingham Thos., Hollidaysburg.
Caldwell David T. Altoona.
Culp Samuel, Tyrone Tp.,
Crawford Robert, Tyrone Tp.,
Calderwood James M. Tyrone bor.,
Crumbecker Henry, Frankstown.
Campbell John Esq., Antis.
Coleman James, Logan.
Crocker Joseph C. Tyrone Tp.,
Cunningham George, Frankstown.
Dysart William P. Antis.
Dick Jacob P. Taylor.
Diehl Simon, Juniata.
Douglas William, Gaysport.
Ettenger George, Snyder.
Fluke William A. Woodberry
Fegley George, Antis.
Galbraith Robert C. Tyrone Tp.,
Grabill John, Greenfield.
Gorsuch Benjamin, Woodbery.
Hagerty Oliver, Logan.
Hamilton John, Logan.
Hite Conrad, Juniata.
Hamilton Robert, Allegheny.
Jack William, Hollidaysburg.
Jaggart Clement, Altoona.
Knott Miller, Altoona.
Kipple Samuel, Logan.
Lanty Daniel, Altoona.
Morrow Mathew, Tyrone Tp.,
Moses George, Greenfield.
McIntosh Henry, Blair.
McIntosh Michael, Juniata.
McNamara Thos, Jr.' Hollidaysburg.
McClelland William, Woodberry.
McNamara Robert, Gaysport.
Orr George W. Tyrone Tp.
Patterson George W. Gaysport bor.
Percival William, Altoona.
Wisegarver Joseph, Greenfield.
West John C. Hollidaysdurg.

SECOND WEEK.

Biddle Andrew, Logan.
Bell Edward, Antis.
Burgomaster Henry, Allegheny.
Bell James H., Hollidaysburg.
Burley Jonathan H., Tyrone bor.
Barr Joseph, Gaysport.
Cramer James C., Tyrone bor.
Claper Henry, Huston
Cooper David E Woodberry
Campbell Thomas Altoona
Dasher Benjamin Oaysport
Diehl Jonas Freedom
Feay William Woodberry
Grazier Joseph Snyder
Green Andrew, Logan
Gwin James L Esq Logan
Hartsock Charles, Hollidaysburg
Hoover Adam Tyrone bor
Isett Simon Allegheny
Johnston James M Woodberry.
Kean Charles Hollidaysburg
Kopp George Frankstown
Kinkead James M Catharine
Lane George R Altoona
Mateer Cyrus Catharine
Mock George W Greenfield
Mathews Rodgers Blair
McCartney Allen Antis
Nicodemus Levi N Woodberry
Orr Perry Logan
Rice John B Taylor
Ramey David K Hollidaysburg
Shannon Charles C Altoona
Smith Samuel, Frankstown
Smith William Esq Allegheny
Stevans James Juniata
Shaw Samuel K Blair
Thomas William Hollidaysdurg

GRAND JURORS.

Ayers William S Allegheny
Colclesser Daniel Logan
Clapper John Huston
Cooper James M Hollidaysburg
Cassidy Francis Blair
Evans Hugh Logan
Funk John Allegheny
Freeman James A Hollidaysburg
Green Joseph A Antis
Gifford John B Catharine
Hoover Jacob Allegheny
Johnston Francis J Tyrone Tp
Law Joseph Altoona
Leoffard Adam Tyrone Tp
Lang Washington Woodberry
Koon David Allegheny
Merryman William Snyder
Myers William Allegheny
Mann Charles J Altoona
Mateer John W N Woodberry
McCoy Francis Hollidaysburg
McIntrye John Frankstown
Rhodes Samuel G N Woodberry
Wolfkill John Huston

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by precept to the Sheriff of Blair county directed, by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Blair, bearing test the 29th day of July, A. D. 1861, I am commanded to make

PUBLIC PROCLAMATION,

throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at he Court House in the Borough of Hollidaysburg, in the county of Blair, on the *First Monday* (*4th day*) *of Nov.* 1861. for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges; when and where all Jurors witnesses and suitors, in the trial of all said issues are required to attend.

Dated at Hollidaysburg, the 18, day of Oct., A. D. 1861, and in the 84th year of American Independence.

JAMES FUNK, Sheriff.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by precept to the Sheriff of Blair county directed, dated at Hollidaysburg, the 29th of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, under the hands and seals of the Hon. Geo. Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria, and the Honorables Samuel Dean and Adam Moses his associates, Judges of the county of Blair, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictment and presentments, made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall be committed or perpetrated within said county, or all persons who are or shall hereafter be committed for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make

PUBLIC PROCLAMATION

throughout my whole bailiwick that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace, will be held at the Court House in the Borough of Hollidaysburg, on the

Fourth Monday (*28th day*) *of Oct.* 1861. and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then there to prosecute them as it shall be just; and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within the said county, be there in their proper persons, at 11 o'clock A. M. of said day, with their inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Hollidaysburg, the 18, day of Oct. A. D. 1861, and in the 84th year of American Independence.

JAMES FUNK, Sheriff.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW VOLUME.

On the seventh of September, 1861, THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE commenced the twenty-first of its existence; THE DALIY TRIBUNE being some months older and THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE somewhat younger. For more than twenty years, this journal has labored in what its conductors have felt to be the cause of Humanity, Justice and Freedom, endeavoring to meliorate the condition of the oppressed and unfortunate, to honor and encourage useful exertion in whatever sphere, and, to promote by all means the moral, intellectual and material advancement of our country. It has aimed to be right rather than popular, and to espouse and commend to-day the truth that others may not be willing to accept till to-morrow. In pursuing this course, mistakes have doubtless been made and faults committed; but having in all things incited our readers to think and judge for themselves rather than adopt blindly our own or others' conclusion, we believe we may fairly claim for this journal the credit of having qualified its readers to detect and expose even its errors. To develop the minds of the young by the most general, thorough and practical Education, and to encourage and stimulate Productive Industry, through free grants of Public Lands to actual settlers and cultivators, as also through the protection of immature or peculiarly exposed branches from too powerful foreign competition, ad-among the aims to which this journal has adhered through good and evil report, and which it steadfastly commends to American patriotism and philanthropy.

As to the Civil War now devastating our country we hold it to have originated in a Rebellion more wanton, wicked, inexcusable, than was ever before known—a Rebellion in the interest of the few against the many—a Rebellion designed to raise higher the walls of caste and tighten the chains of oppression. Having done all we could without a surrender of vital principle to avoid this War, and witnessed the forbearance, meekness, and long-suffering with which the Federal Government sought to avert its horrors, we hold it our clear duty, with that of every other citizen, to stand by the nation and its fairly chosen rulers, and to second with all our energies their efforts to uphold the Union, and the supremecy of the Laws. And, though the Rebellion has become, through usurpation, deception, terriorism and spoilation, 'fearfully strong, we believe the American Republic far stronger, and that the unanimous, earnest efforts of loyal hearts and hands will insure its overthrow. But on all questions affecting the objects the scope, and duration of this most extraordinary contest, we defer to those whom the American People have clothed with authority, holding unity of purpose and action indispensible in so grave an emergency.

In a crisis like the present, our columns must be largely engrossed with the current history of the War for the Union, and with elucidations of its more striking incidents We shall not, however, remit that attention to Literature, to Foreign Affairs, to Agricultural Progress, to Crops, Markets, &c, &c., which has already, we trust, won for THE TRIBUNE an honorable position among its cotemporaries. Our main object is and shall be to produce a comprehensive newspaper, fromwhich the careful may glean a vivid and faithful history of the times, not merely in the domain of Action but in that of Opinion also. As our facilities for acquiring information increase with years, we trust that an improvement in the contents of our journal is perceptible, and that, in the variety and fulness of intelligence afforded, we may still hope to "make each day a critic on the last." In the hope, we solicit a continuence of the generous measure of patronage hitherto accorded to our journal.

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